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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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the Postal Union, \$5 a year.

Our next amateur and professional photographic contests. See particulars on page 181.

The following entries have been made in our Photographic Contest for the week ending September 29th, 1890:

A. C. Veshardt, Kewanee, Wis.; John C. N. Guibert, 543 Manhattan Avenue, New York City; H. C. Stevenson, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. A. Hooper, 248 West 20th Street, New York City; I. N. Burbank, New Bedford, Mass.; J. Wilkins, Suncook, N. H.; E. H. Miller, 73½ Arch Street, Allegheny, Pa.; C. S. Green, 289 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. J. Corell, Eldred, Pa.; Capt. William Imlah, Citadel, Quebec, Canada.

The article on "The Gentleman in Practical Politics," from the pen of Mr. Oliver Sumner Teal, is unavoidably crowded over until our next issue.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE deep interest which has been excited in every part of the Union by the political contest which is now being waged in Pennsylvania fully justifies a review of the situation in a paper which will be read throughout the country. The contest is interesting because the principles of the Republican party for the first time are openly and boldly assailed in Pennsylvania by its opponents of Democratic faith; because of the personality of the nominees of the respective great political organizations; because the younger element of the Republican party has not been awakened as now since the Rebellion; and also by what is revealed of the struggle by a few side lights.

The Republican party bases its claim for the continued and undiminished confidence of the people of Pennsylvania upon its unshaken adherence to the principle of protection. It believes in it, and therefore is its advocate. The Democratic party is opposed to it, and therefore assails it. A protective tariff for the present is essential to the continued prosperity of the country which cannot compete with the older countries of Europe, where a different system prevails in which the laborer is last considered and least paid. Protection to the American laborer is one of the rocks upon which the Republican party is built, and from which it defiantly challenges the Democratic party. It may be that an item or two in the great tariff measure but recently enacted may in the end be shown to have been unnecessary, but the party which passes the bill will adhere to the principle of protection, and make any change that experience discloses as advantageous to the country at large. The Republican party made the tariff, and alone should change it. Surely a great measure which is built upon a distinct policy cannot, from the nature of the case, be sympathetically amended or reconstructed in detail by the party which seeks the destruction of the animating idea that brought the policy into existence.

The Democratic party throughout the nation is opposed to the principle of protection, and it is making the contest in Pennsylvania for the effect which Democratic success would have upon the entire country. It hopes for victory, but its hopes are only born to be blighted. It hopes for a reduced Republican majority, and again it will be disappointed. In fact, it will struggle for anything from which an argument, however fallacious, can be drawn to discredit the principle of protection. It is making its battle in Pennsylvania because that State represents the idea in its most complete sense, and any impression made upon it there would, by a process of reflection, be magnified to the greatest proportions. On this question the two great parties have joined issue, and will continue the contest until the ballots of a million of voters silently decide whether the party shall be continued in power which has fostered the industries of the State, increasing her wealth and influence until they have become proverbial; which has made possible the creation of the largest conservative class of citizens, least easily moved by disturbing elements or financial theories; which has put the laborer in a position to earn the highest wages, and gives to Pennsylvania's greatest city the distinction of having more individual homes than any other in the land; or whether a party which denies that these splendid conditions and indications of prosperity are the result of protection, and of value in estimating the requirements of the country, shall be elevated to power and enforce a policy disturbing every occupation, thus launching us upon a tempestuous and unknown sea. This is the main feature of the pending contest in Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt how it will be decided, for the theory of protection will continue to guide and control our political actions with undiminished influence.

The Republican party also finds itself by nature opposed to its Democratic opponents. The country owes to the former all the important legislation which was made necessary by the country's rapidly increasing wealth, population, and the changed conditions growing out of the Rebellion. It is not requisite that these measures should be enumerated. To name them is to announce their party origin. The party and the policy which enacted them is on trial in Pennsylvania. It waits the result. It is a party of activity, one which advances to meet the new needs of its growing country as they present themselves. The Democratic party is essentially a party of repose. To study the the-

ories of its founders during periods of most stirring events, has been its demonstrated principle; and the struggle will go on between the party of repose and the party of aggressive action until decided, for the present at least, by the approaching election.

The campaign by the Republican party has been opened and carried on with the broadest spirit of liberality and courtesy toward its opponents. It is its desire to wage the contest upon issues which alone should dignify a great political battle, and it will not depart from this elevated line of action, which pushes to the front those important questions which are the cohesive force in a great party; and in this spirit something may be properly said of the respective candidates. The Republican party feels that it is marshaled by the strongest candidate that has led it for a quarter of a century. In George Wallace Delamater it has no uncertain or untried man. He is a man of force. His political life has been a legitimate advance since it began by the assumption of the executive duties of his native town. He has been in public life ever since, though not holding office until his election by an overwhelming majority to the State Senate in 1886. He has held, however, those positions of trust and direction by which one learns to understand and govern men; and, what is more to the purpose, his career has permitted him to touch the business and political elements of his State, and enabled him to acquire a familiar knowledge of the needs of its people. These positions, both official and unofficial, will indicate his distinct political life, and in estimating his fitness for the Governorship, the experience and judgment which comes from being an important factor in many enterprises of public interest should not be overlooked. In the closer personality of his social life he is most attractive. He is one who grows wherever he goes, and his genial and sympathetic nature, his courteous and dignified manner, have contributed to awaken within his party's ranks that effective and magnificent enthusiasm which comes from attachment to its leader, a respect for his attainments and character, and an unflinching loyalty to his cause.

The candidate of the Democratic party is a most estimable gentleman, respected by all those who know him, but in his political life he has failed to awaken and hold that attachment toward himself which is the vantage ground leading to large success. He cannot reasonably hope for more than the vote of his party.

An element which has entered into the campaign in Pennsylvania is the active and prominent part taken by the young men. The Republican League of Pennsylvania, which is composed of clubs representing every district of the State, is actively enlisted in the cause of the Republican nominees. No similar organization, with its power for effective work, has ever been formed and maintained in Pennsylvania. In it there exists not the slightest dissension, and all its aims are in perfect accord with its party. On the other hand, the organization known as the Democratic Clubs is torn by controversies which have embittered its members against each other and removed it from among the effective forces of its party's strength.

It is also a noticeable feature in the present contest, that the great body of active independent Republicans who voted for the independent candidate in 1882, including within its ranks the independent candidate himself, are in line, and in a most aggressive manner exerting every effort in their power in behalf of the Republican nominee for Governor. Their letter addressed to the nominee, and issued to the public prior to the meeting of the Republican convention, contributed in no mean degree to the nomination of George Wallace Delamater. It convinced those that knew him not, that the allegations against his character were slanders. These Republicans, who rarely take an organized part in determining political issues, have formed themselves into a Citizens Republican Committee, and will aid in the campaign, by all honorable means, to secure Republican victory; and their influence cannot be well overestimated, for they represent the questioning part of the Republican party.

This short review of some of the principal features of the situation in Pennsylvania may properly be concluded by a reference to the condition of the contending forces. That the Republican party was never better organized is conceded by all. It has at its head a chairman of ability and experience, who is fully acquainted with all the details of party management. He won the last campaign easily, and recorded a surprisingly large majority. The Democratic party is led by one who takes the reins of his party for the first time in this campaign, and is therefore necessarily lacking in the experience which comes from directing a State contest. The acknowledged organizer of their party is absent in Europe, and bitterness has been engendered by some of its local nominations, so that the prospects of the Democratic party appear hopeless.

Enough has been said to clearly indicate the outlook of the two parties. The Republican party looks confidently toward the November election. It will take all the gratification which comes from victory, but it will also be animated by the deeper sentiment of patriotism which comes in knowing that it will have furnished a Governor who in his acts will consider the sole welfare of all the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FRANK M. RITER.

PROTECTION'S TRIUMPH.

THE Republican party must be credited with having the courage of its convictions. It has made itself responsible, by the action of its representatives in Congress this year, for two distinctively protection measures: One is the Contract Labor law, which strengthens a statute previously enacted, and is intended to prevent the importation of workingmen from abroad under contract to take the places of our own workingmen. This measure was passed originally at the request of the working masses of the United States, and at their request it has now been perfected. The McKinley Tariff bill goes a step further than the Contract Labor bill, its companion measure. The latter excludes foreign labor; the former excludes the product of that labor, or taxes it heavily when it seeks to enter the United States to compete with the product of the American workingman, farmer, and manufacturer.

It is a commentary on the inconsistencies of politics that some of the Congressmen on the free-trade side who were foremost in

upholding the Contract Labor law were most violent in opposing the McKinley bill. Both have the same purpose primarily in view, for if the foreign workingman is objectionable when he comes here under contract to take the place of an American workingman in a mill or a factory, then obviously the product of the foreign workingman, when shipped from abroad to take the place of the product of an American factory, must be equally objectionable. The bills stand or fall together.

We believe in the principle of protection. We believe it has been essential for the development of American industrial enterprises, and is still more essential for the maintenance of the wages of American workmen at living rates. We do not denounce those who from conviction oppose a protective tariff. We only ask them to await the popular verdict after protection has had a complete trial. No one can deny that under the protective tariff in force since the close of the war every part of the country has felt a new impetus in trade and commerce. Throughout the South and West that impetus has been felt as it has not been experienced in any other corresponding period of time in their history. Let the protection policy be judged by its fruits.

In making the closing speech on the tariff measure in the House, Mr. McKinley declared that the future alone would vindicate or condemn the bill with the formulation and fate of which he has had so much to do. He was ready to abide by the judgment of the future. The people, he believes, can be trusted to know whether a measure is wholesome or whether it is pernicious. There is no doubt that the McKinley bill will exert a powerful, if not immediate, influence on the course of trade. The friends of protection steadfastly hold that this influence will be decidedly wholesome and helpful. Let our free-trade friends who differ with us reserve their judgment until they shall have a basis of fact and figures founded upon experience on which to reach a logical conclusion.

THE NEXT REFORM MOVEMENT.

IT needs no prophet to foretell that the next great reform movement must be in behalf of municipal reform. We have had civil-service, high-license, and ballot reforms, all of them matters of slow development, and all of lasting good to the public service. Each of these indirectly must facilitate the movement for municipal reform.

In our populous cities, the saloons have of late years been the headquarters of the ward "worker." In them political conspirators of low degree have devised schemes to pack caucuses and control elections. Any law, high-license or prohibitory, that would lessen or close up these political rendezvous would aid the cause of good government. So would a properly applied civil-service law, that would debar the political heeler from his right to demand the spoils of politics.

In a paper recently read before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, by President Andrew D. White, regarding the government of American cities, he declared that "the work of a city being the creation and control of city property, it should logically be managed as a piece of property by those who have created it, who have a title to it, a really substantial part in it, and who can therefore feel strongly their duty to it. Under our theory that a city is a political body, a crowd of illiterate men, freshly raked in from Bohemian mines or Italian robber-dens or Irish peat-bogs, may exercise virtual control." President White emphasized the fact that foreign cities are corporations and not political bodies, that they are not concerned with matters of national policy, and that they are conducted upon the same principles observed by honest and energetic men in business affairs.

Mr. White's remedy for existing evils is to elect a Board of Aldermen on a general ticket, just as the Mayor is elected now—that is, requiring candidates for the board to have a city reputation. He would have another body elected by property-owners, and known as "The Board of Control," without the vote of which no franchise should be granted and no expenditure made, excepting that a two-thirds majority of the Board of Aldermen might regulate the expenses for primary education.

Some years ago a commission, of which such eminent men as Senator Evarts, the late Samuel J. Tilden, and others were members, was appointed to devise a new form of municipal government for the cities of this State. Its most radical suggestion was in the line of that recently made by President White. As soon as this was promulgated, the cry went up from demagogues and demagogic newspapers to the effect that the partial limitation of the franchise to property-owners was unconstitutional, and a blow aimed at the American privilege of universal suffrage. Every rascally ward heeler, every illiterate, every pimp of politics took up this cry, and, shameful to say, public men who had first advocated the proposed plan of municipal reform slunk away like cowards, and abandoned the field to the plug-uglies of politics.

Foreign cities are much better governed than our own, and it is entirely clear that ours can never be well governed so long as politics enters so largely into questions of municipal control. It is a sign of better times that the clergy of New York, without regard to denominational prejudices, have united to demand municipal reform. The saloons of the entire State are actively engaged in organizing to maintain control not only of municipal, but also of State politics, and the clergy and churchmen generally have been remiss in attending to their political duties.

Vigorous, systematic work against municipal corruption will start a wave of reform that must overwhelm the political conspirators who live off of the taxes they levy upon the property-owners of our great cities. There is a splendid opportunity in the Legislature for earnest, active work in favor of legislation that shall secure municipal reform. We know of no field in politics more inviting.

What Mr. Saxton has done in the Legislature to secure ballot reform, Mr. Saxton, or some upright and able member like him, can do over again in the cause of municipal reform. It will find advocates and supporters on every side. Many looked upon the Australian ballot system as a foreign invention, complicated and ill fitted to our needs, but under the pressure of public opinion it was adopted. The demand for municipal reform is everywhere loudly echoed by the tax-payers of our cities, and the reform movement simply awaits a leader. It has looked in expectation, year

after year, to the Legislature for a champion. Perhaps it will find him at the approaching session of our Legislature.

A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

THE prediction is made by the *Troy (N. Y.) Times* that the Nicaragua Canal will be completed within a few years, while the fate of the Panama Canal is purely conjectural. It adds that, "of the two canals, the Nicaragua alone presents any hope of success."

It is remarkable that the American people evince so little interest in the progress of the work on the Nicaragua Canal project. It is an enterprise of gigantic proportions and, if successful, would be of untold value to the commerce of the entire world, and particularly to the commerce of the United States.

All France was profoundly interested in De Lesseps's Panama Canal project. Nearly \$400,000,000 were poured into his company's treasury, and even when it was demonstrated that much of this enormous amount was being recklessly squandered, wasted, and stolen, the golden current continued to pour in until twice as much money had been spent on the enterprise as De Lesseps said it would cost, and yet half the work was left undone.

The wealthy men of the United States are too busy with great enterprises near home to look away as far as Nicaragua for investment, but it needs no prophet's eye to see that the moment the canal is completed it will return a princely revenue to its projectors, and divert an enormous volume of trade to our ports. The only fear is that money may not be promptly forthcoming in sufficient abundance to finish the work.

By no possibility should foreigners be invited to participate in the enterprise. It should belong solely to our people. The great lake in the centre of Nicaragua which is being utilized in the work would always afford a magnificent harbor for our armed vessels, and the canal would furnish the shortest route for our naval forces to the Pacific coast in case of emergency.

The Nicaragua Canal is a stupendous work, largely of a public character, and we see no reason why it should not receive substantial aid from the Government, just as the first transcontinental railways were aided. A guarantee of three per cent. on \$50,000,000 of the bonded debt of the Nicaragua Canal Company would attract the world's attention to it, hasten and guarantee its completion, and establish it as a distinctively American enterprise.

A BUGABOO.

THE bugaboo of retaliation on the part of foreign nations against the United States in trade relations has been raised by opponents of the protective principle. We have nothing to fear from that source. A dispatch from Spain says that all the flour-mill proprietors of Lisbon have combined to close their mills in order to try to compel the Government to allow them to import as much wheat as they like, and to repeal the recent law restricting the importation of grain. The United States is a large exporter of raw products, mainly products of the soil; our imports are of manufactured products, mainly products of the mills; our chief customers abroad cannot enlarge their agricultural areas, but we can enlarge our factories.

In other words, we can much more readily get along without a foreign market than our friends across the water. So long as this condition exists, there can be no fear that foreign nations will interpose obstacles to a continuance of trade relations with the United States, their best customer.

Free-traders should be at least half-satisfied with the McKinley bill. Mr. McKinley has shown that it will put upon the free list one-half of all the products which the United States imports, while the Mills bill only made forty per cent. of our foreign importations free.

THE CLOSING TEXAS EDITION.

THE third and closing number of our Texas editions will be presented to its readers in connection with the regular issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER next week. We are glad to know that the editions thus far have met unqualified approval, and particularly of the people of Texas. The demand for copies has been so large that for some numbers it could not be filled. Orders for the third edition have been largely increased, and should be hastened as speedily as possible to secure attention.

It is probable that a supplemental edition in reference to Texas, and particularly in reference to its splendid and rapidly developing railroad system, will be issued after the third regular Texas edition has been printed. The people of Texas have reason to rejoice with us at the success of our labors in their State and the promising results of the "Mayflower's" visit. The effect will be, we believe, to awaken renewed interest in the Lone Star State, and to open opportunities for the investment of millions of capital and for the settlement of thousands of desirable immigrants in Texas.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SENATORS PADDOCK, PLUMB, and PETTIGREW were the only Republican members of the Senate who took themselves out of the line of their party's sentiment by actively opposing the Tariff bill. Their constituents can be trusted to settle the score with them.

THE prediction of this paper that before the close of the century the South would be on the side of protection finds indorsement in the expression of Secretary Blaine at the time of his recent invitation to attend the cotton exposition in Atlanta. Mr. Blaine expressed his interest in the industrial progress of the South, and declared that within the next decade the preponderance of Southern sentiment would be in favor of protection. This generation will see the prediction verified.

WITH the Farmers' Alliance movement against the Democracy in the South, the Republicans of New York indorsing a Democrat for the head of their State ticket, with prominent Democrats in Wisconsin refusing to support the regular nominees of the State convention, and South Carolina Republicans nomi-

nating Democrats for State offices, it looks as if party lines were resting rather lightly on voters nowadays. It would be well if they rested still more lightly on the voter at municipal and other local elections. If the good men in both parties would unite in any city they could redeem it from misrule. The experiment can readily be tried this fall right here at home in New York.

YANKEE ingenuity is proverbial, but the figures in the annual report of the Patent Office, just issued for the last fiscal year, are astonishing. Over 46,000 applications for patents, trade-marks, re-issues, and caveats were received, and over 27,000 were issued as against 23,000 during the previous year. This department of the Government for years has been self-supporting. Its surplus during the past fiscal year was \$266,000, and brings up the aggregate balance at the Treasury on account of the Patent Office to nearly \$3,800,000. It is to the credit of the Patent Department that it disposed of nearly 4,600 more cases last year than during the preceding year. Commissioner Mitchell is evidently well fitted for the responsible place intrusted to him.

MANY will read with amazement that the annual salary of General Manager McLeod, of the Reading Railroad, is \$40,000, and that of Mr. Depew, President of the New York Central, \$50,000. These enormous salaries simply signalize the fact that there are few men in the world who are worth these figures. The cares, responsibilities, and complications that rest on a railroad president, and particularly on the head of a vast and complicated system of railways, are not of an ordinary kind. They grind with fearful force upon the currents of human life. Both Mr. McLeod and Mr. Depew rose from the ranks to their high places, and it is always safe to say that in such instances favoritism has nothing to do with generous salaries. Ability and adaptability command the market.

It is singular that the rise in silver threatens to seriously affect Christian missions in foreign lands. When silver was worth twenty or thirty per cent. less than it is, an American dollar was obviously worth in the debased silver coinage of foreign countries twenty or thirty per cent. more than it is now. In other words, the rise in silver has brought the currency of silver lands pretty nearly to an equality with that of countries banking on a gold basis. It is said that the Methodist Missionary Society will, by reason of the rise in silver, require a special appropriation of \$20,000 to meet the increased cost of exchange in India, and that all other religious missionary societies will be seriously affected. If, however, as seems self-evident, the rapid rise in silver stimulates the prosperity of our people, the latter will not begrudge additional contributions for the work of foreign missions.

THE Knights of Labor suffer, and must continue to suffer, so long as an ill-balanced and injudicious man like Mr. Powderly is at their head. His gratuitous insult to Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has not been forgotten, and now comes a published letter in which Mr. Powderly assails the press of this State as hostile to the interests of labor, and our judges and Legislature as the corrupt creatures of corporations. In spite of the brutality of this assault, Mr. Powderly has the assurance to demand that the Legislature shall pass a law forbidding the use of Pinkerton detectives in case of strikes. The Legislature may submit to the unjust imputations of Mr. Powderly, but we doubt if it will show its cowardice by obeying his behest. Mr. Powderly lacks several qualifications essential for successful leadership. His utter failure to successfully lead demonstrates this.

THE action of the London police authorities in trying to prevent the prize-fight between Slavin and McAuliffe by the arrest of the pugilists was highly commendable. The patronage which titled Englishmen have for many years given to prize-fighting, under the guise of a manly sport, has been responsible for the popularity in these times of the prize ring. In this country the laws against prize-fighting have been evaded by the use of thin gloves, and of the pretext that the contest was simply a boxing match. The same plea was advanced in London after the arrest of Slavin and McAuliffe, but the authorities said the gloves to be used must first be submitted, that the court might decide whether they were for boxing or fighting purposes. A little of this common sense in the courts of our great cities would put an end to the so-called glove-fights, which are nothing but prize-fights of the most brutal and disgusting kind.

A VERY sensible suggestion is made by the *Albany Evening Journal* in view of the extension of the uses of electricity, and the danger arising from electric lights, electric street-cars, and other electrical appliances, viz.: that the Legislature should establish a commission with supervision over all electric companies. This is in the line of our own suggestion, and the commission might be authorized also to embrace gas companies. There is abundant room for the work of such a commission. It would be of far more benefit to the public than the Dairy, the Labor, and several other bureaus that have been established by the State; and yet, whenever an attempt is made to authorize the selection of such commissioners, some influence, whether it be corporate or private we do not undertake to say, is successfully exerted against it. Perhaps the incoming Legislature will be more considerate of the needs and wishes of the public. To the securing of that end the press of the State might effectually address its most diligent efforts.

THE passage of the Anti-Lottery bill by Congress, and its prompt approval by the President, have created profound satisfaction among the better citizens of Louisiana. Many leading Democrats are identified with the Anti-Lottery League, and it is said that there has been a decided change in the attitude of the Republicans of the State on the lottery question. When the question of extending the franchise of the company was before the State Legislature, all the Republican members of that body voted for the extension, but now, in consequence of the attitude of the President and Congress, every Republican paper in the State, with one exception, is arrayed against the lottery. It goes to indicate a determination on the part of the Government to see that the new law is enforced, that persons engaged in selling

lottery tickets have been arrested in Washington and elsewhere, while a number of newspaper publishers have been arraigned for attempting to circulate through the mails papers containing lottery advertisements.

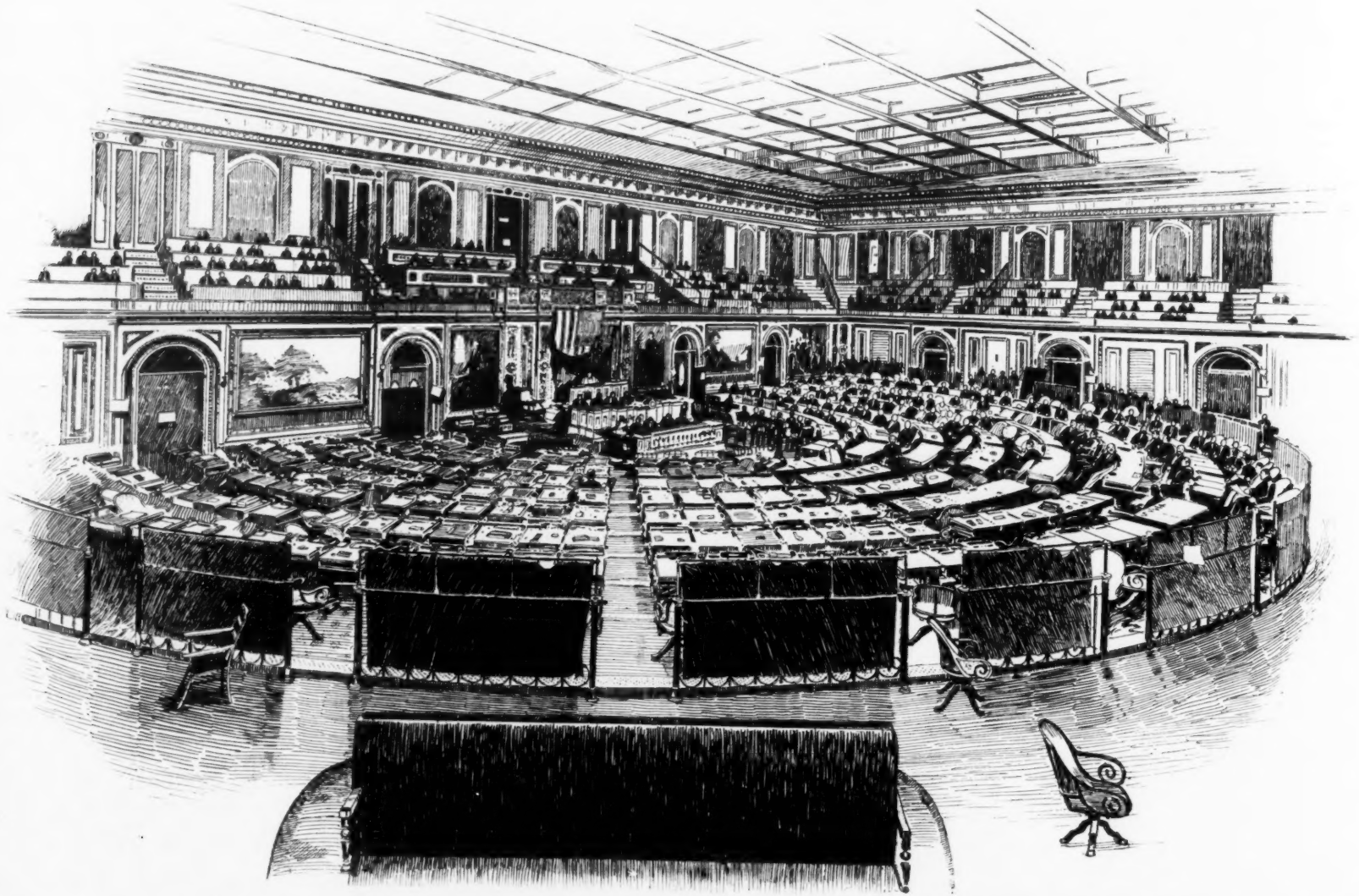
WHEN the McKinley bill was under consideration in the House, it was said that the rise in the tariff on mother-of-pearl buttons would increase their cost very materially to American consumers. What have the free-traders to say to the statement in the *Vienna Chronicle* that the passage of the McKinley bill, with the fall in gold, has lowered the price of mother-of-pearl thirteen per cent., and that manufacturers of pearl products in Austria have closed their factories to avoid working at a loss, and have thus thrown 30,000 persons out of employment? It is entirely safe to calculate that Americans will continue to use pearl buttons, and that if the Austrians see fit to give up the business, American button-makers will be glad to continue it. If the button industry will give employment to 30,000 American workmen, every one of them, with the tradesmen whom they patronize and the farmers whose products they purchase, will agree that the increased tariff on pearl buttons was a good thing for us, even if it was a bad thing for Austria.

THE Inman line of steamers is ahead once more. Its famous fast steamer, the *City of New York*, which sailed from this city on September 17th for Liverpool, made the passage in five days, twenty-three hours, and fourteen minutes, beating the *Teutonic*, of the White Star Line, by over half an hour. The record made by the *City of New York* has been uniformly good, and the Inman line, which also owns the *City of Paris*, may well lay claim to the championship of the ocean. The popular impression that ocean steamers start out to race against each other is contradicted by Manager Henderson of the Inman line. He asserts that the captain of no Inman steamer is permitted to race his boat against that of a competing line. The steamers make the best time they can, regardless of whether a rival is in sight or not. The fact that two start about the same time leads to reports of racing, while in reality there is no intention to enter into a contest. Travelers will be glad to hear this, for many have been debarred from making ocean voyages by the fear that the safety of passengers might be sacrificed in the effort to maintain a high rate of speed.

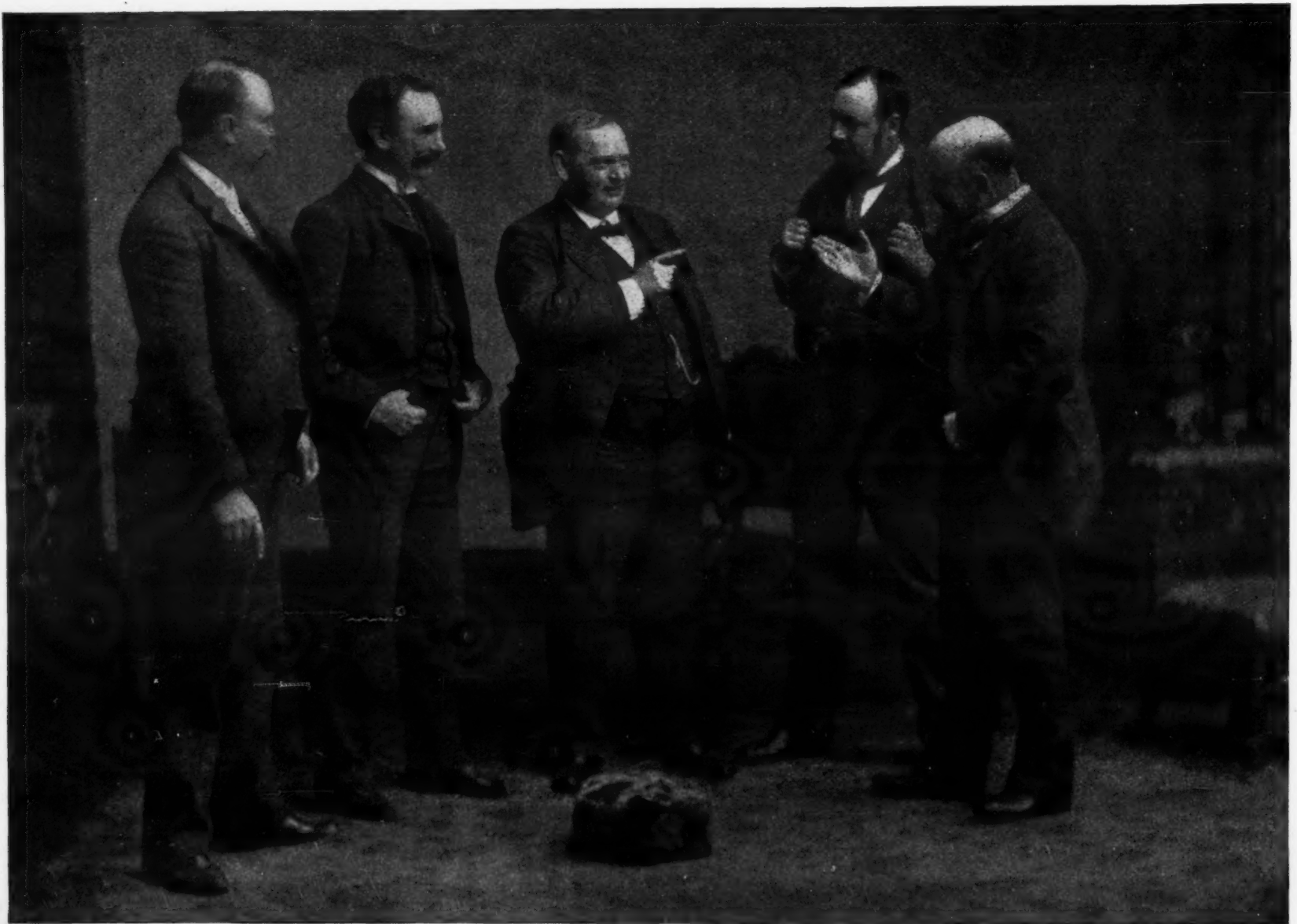
IN a recent speech in Ohio, that eloquent orator, the Hon. Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, called attention to the declaration of Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent Englishman and free-trader, that the colony of Victoria, in Australia, the most prosperous, best ordered, and best governed of the colonies of Great Britain, is "strongly protectionist"; that in 1882 a free-trade party arose in the colony, but is now so dead that the holding of free-trade convictions by a statesman "is looked upon as an amiable eccentricity which need not in the least prevent his receiving protectionist votes, it being understood that no attempt is to be made to revive the question." These are the words of Sir Charles Dilke, and, commenting on them, Mr. McDougall said that every colony of Great Britain, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, has adopted a high protective tariff system, that all of them have experimented with free trade and all of them abandoned it as being against the best interests of the people. As the protection system is better understood in the newly developed portions of this country, and especially in the South and West, it will become as decidedly popular in this land as it is in the colonies of Great Britain.

A STATE convention of manufacturers and business men held at Fort Worth, Texas, to consider methods for increasing the prosperity of the State—for Texas is never satisfied unless it is moving ahead of the procession—has resolved among other things to recommend a constitutional amendment exempting a designated line of important manufacturing industries from all taxes, State, county, or municipal, for a period of ten years. In many parts of Texas exemption from local taxes is already offered as an inducement to manufacturing enterprises, and has proved so attractive that it has led to the suggestion of a more general and generous nature. During the past few years a number of manufacturing enterprises have moved from Eastern to Western and Southern cities, and the removal has been attributed to the tariff, to the development of the West, and to various other factors. It has escaped observation that prosperous communities in the West and South are constantly seeking out Eastern manufacturers and offering them inducements to move, while in the East inducements of this kind are rarely heard of. Lately, however, a disposition has been manifested by a number of Eastern places to compete for business on the Southern plan, and in several instances this has retained industries which were apparently almost decided to seek new fields.

THE newly developed desire for out-door sports on the part of American young women should be encouraged. Dr. John S. White, head of the Berkeley School of this city, in a recent address at Newport, declared that the improvement in the physical culture of American girls of to-day was as striking as it was gratifying. Ten years ago it was not fashionable, he said, for a woman to have a waist of proper size, while nowadays too small a waist was considered a species of physical deformity. He declared that the criticisms made about our girls by foreigners twenty years ago were no longer heard, and that almost every girl is now taller than her mother, and ambitious to have a good figure and graceful carriage. He adds that every girl should learn to swim, to fence, and to hold her weight easily with her arms, and he added, what is certainly true, that it was almost a crime if a girl did not learn to swim. The English idea of out-door sports and out-door life, like many other English notions, has quite taken possession of our young folks. It is one of the foreign ideas that can be specially commended, and that deserve constant encouragement. In recent years, snow-shoe, toboggan, and walking clubs have popularized out-door exercise in the coldest winter months. Physicians say that consumption, the most fatal of American diseases, is due to impure air, and more than one consumptive has been entirely cured by active out-door exercise. Nervous exhaustion, so common to mentally overworked American men and women, has also been relieved, and in many instances completely cured, by fresh air, and plenty of it.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS IT APPEARED DURING THE RECENT STRUGGLE OF THE DEMOCRATS TO PREVENT LEGISLATION BY ABSENTING THEMSELVES FROM THEIR SEATS.—PHOTO BY BELL.



MR. CUMMINGS.

MR. McADOO.

MR. FLOWER.

MR. FOWLER.

MR. FITCH.

REPRESENTATIVE ROSWELL P. FLOWER TELLS SOME OF HIS DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUES OF A "TRAP" HE HAD SET FOR CERTAIN REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE.—PHOTO BY BELL.

THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC "SECESSION."

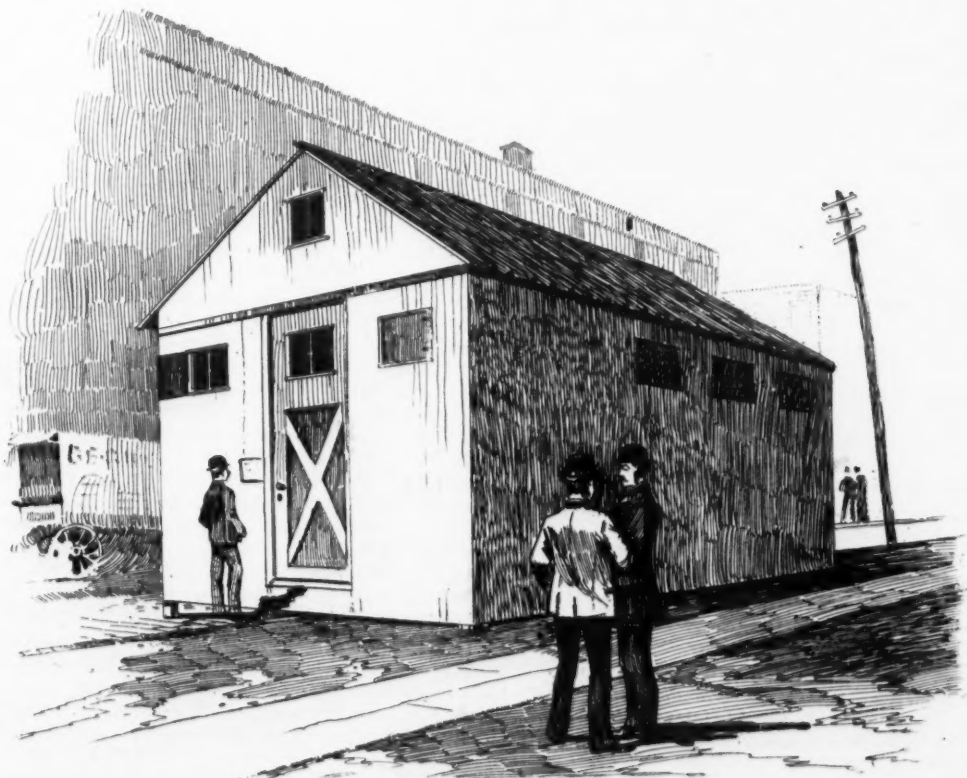
WE give on another page a graphic illustration of the House of Representatives as it appeared during the recent attempt of the Democratic members to baffle legislation by absenting themselves from their seats. It will be noticed that the Democratic side of the House is absolutely empty, and the scene, as it was presented to spectators from the gallery, was strikingly suggestive of partisan degeneracy. It was inevitable that this effort of the Democrats to arrest the ordinary course of legislation should prove abortive, and that the measures which, basing their opposition upon prejudice and unnatural antipathies, they sought to defeat would finally become laws. The especial desire of the minority was to prevent the seating of Professor Langston, the colored claimant, from the Fourth Virginia District, who had been defrauded of the certificate of election, and kept waiting at the doors of the House for nearly ten months. Their violent policy was ineffectual, and Mr. Langston was seated, after which the absentees stole back to their seats one by one, and two by two, with a show of shamefacedness which does them infinite credit. There are, no doubt, times in the history of legislative bodies when a resort to extraordinary means to prevent iniquitous legislation is admissible, but such an effort is never permissible when the legislation under consideration comes in the ordinary course, proposes a simple enactment of justice, and embodies no menace to any important interest. The country will be sure to condemn, as it deserves, the revolutionary course of the Democracy in this particular instance.

STREET POLLING-PLACES.

WE give on this page an illustration of one of the street polling-places which have been erected in this city in conformity with the Ballot Reform law. These structures are 24 feet long and 12 feet wide, and are all placed over the gutters, with four or five feet resting on the sidewalk. Voters will enter by a door from the sidewalk, and being within will cross a space of six feet to a gate. If their names are properly registered and the inspectors declare they are entitled to vote, they will enter the gate and obtain their ballots from one of the two ballot-clerks, who will stand near the gate inside the rail. Then the voter will go to one of the retiring booths and prepare his ballots. After that he will walk up to the desk and hand in his vote. In going out he will pass through the same gate and door by which he entered to the street. Seventy-six of these houses have been erected at a cost of \$125 each. Some of them will be on the corners of the streets and some in the middle of the blocks, and public convenience will certainly be promoted by the arrangement contemplated. The practical operation of the new system of voting will be awaited with interest.



THE COUNT OF PARIS, NOW ON A VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.



PREPARING FOR THE COMING ELECTION IN NEW YORK CITY.—A STREET POLLING-PLACE
ERECTED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NEW BALLOT LAW.



MICHIGAN.—JAMES M. TURNER, REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
[SEE PAGE 169.]

AT THE GRAVE OF ALBRECHT DÜRER.

"Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies;
Dead he is not, but departed, for the artist never dies."
Henry W. Longfellow.

OLD Nuremberg! I stand before its towers and castles strong,
And think of him who wove its scenes into his matchless
song;

I see the Schöne Brunnen's spray in pearly cloudlets rise,
And note the quaint old gabled roofs, high pointing to the skies.

I mark its churches richly carved, its statues and its shrines,
And stroll along the bridge-linked banks through which the
Pegnitz winds;

While crumbling towers and castled crags and wooded walks
and ways

Seem shrouded in the twilight mist of mediæval days.

Now past tiled roof, past oriel, past rough and rugged steep,
Toward the churchyard of St. John, my onward course I keep,
Unchallenged by Krafft's sentinels, stern, silent, cold, and still,
That stand, the stately witnesses of genius, toil, and skill;

And where the sumach's crimson fruit and painted leaves
abound,

I mark the print of pilgrim feet that tread this hallowed ground.
Here pausing, where the sunbeams fall upon an ancient stone,
I read a name that Nuremberg hails proudly as her own:

A name that bears a royal sound to every loving heart,
That Rome and Prague and Bruges boast in treasured gems
of art.

And "Emigravit," dimly carved below the name, I see,
Of him who won the fadeless wreath of immortality.

Ah, prince of artists, death to thee brought life's eternal dawn.
Thy hand forgot its cunning near four hundred years ago;
And yet thou livest, triple-crowned by Fame's undying hand,
The poet, painter, sculptor of thine honored father-land.

NUREMBERG, August 13th, 1890.

M. A. B. KELLY.

"TWIXT LAW AND MORALS.

I.

Y friend, whoever you may be; in
whatever country, however re-
mote, I crave your attention while
I relate a strange story. It is
largely about a dog.

Perhaps that is not enough to
assure you of the seriousness and
worthiness of the general theme.
Be assured, then, that in the pic-
ture which I am about to draw for
you, *canis familiaris* will occupy
a central position only to empha-
size his peculiar relationship to
the other figures in it.

Margie Burnham, a *petite* brun-
nette, exceedingly beautiful and
charming, owned a fine Gordon setter named "Tallman." She
called him "Tall" for short. Of course you will want to know,
quite naturally, why she gave him such a name, and you shall
know. She had (to use her own words) "a real, unmistakable
penchant for tall men, and named the dog in honor of that tall,
imposing hero" who was to crown her life.

Somebody stole the dog.

Miss Burnham was greatly distressed, as any young woman
of real affection would have been, and wept copiously. The
rogue was soon found, but not the dog. It turned out that the
thief—shall we not call him such?—a colored man named Boon,
had sold the dog to a stranger passing through the country, for
five dollars. The fact may as well be recorded here, also, that
the dog, despite all diligent effort to find him, seemed irretriev-
ably lost to the mistress who had raised him, played with him,
lavished so much affection upon him. This all happened in North
Carolina in the year 1878.

The next thing of importance in this matter was the trial of
Boon, which came on apace.

The negro retained as his attorney a young man of imposing
presence, a stout, compactly-built fellow, with a fine head, a
clean-shaven face, and a figure a little above the average height.
His name was Lacie Roberts, and he was Miss Burnham's very
best friend. He was her constant companion, and she did not
scruple to tell her *confidante* that she perfectly adored him.
Truth compels me to say, however, that they were no more
than friends.

"I am retained as counsel for the negro who stole your dog,"
said Roberts to Miss Burnham.

"Indeed?" she inquired, quite amazed. "You will unhesi-
tatingly refuse to appear for him, I imagine?" Evidently she
expected a favorable response.

"Quite the contrary," said he, with his usual dignity and
calmness. "I shall certainly appear for the negro and do my
best for him."

"What! appear on behalf of the miserable rogue who stole
my dog—you, who pretended to be my friend? You take sides
against me in such a matter as this? I thought better of you."

"I am your friend," said he, unruffled by her excitement.
"Don't be in haste to come to an unfavorable opinion about me
in this matter. I would certainly shun appearing against you
were it not that duty compels me to it."

"Duty, indeed!" said she, ablaze with indignation at the
bare thought of having to confront him and submit to his imper-
tinent questions in open court. "I have often wondered how an
honest man could undertake the defense of a known criminal;
but to be told by a friend that it is his duty to endeavor to
shield from justice a culprit who stole my own dog, and of whose
guilt there cannot be a shadow of a doubt, is too much. I cannot
understand it."

"What if the negro be guilty of no crime, though?" asked
he.

"Why, Mr. Roberts!" she exclaimed, her dark, beautiful

eyes ablaze with astonishment. "How can you intimate such a
thing? Did he not take my dog and sell him?"

"Yes; I am satisfied he did."

"Is he not guilty of theft, then?"

"No; in my opinion, no."

"Oh, how absurd!" said she, almost shrieking with laughter.
"I know if you go into the court-house and talk that way you
will be laughed out of countenance."

"Wait and see," said he, extending his hand and lifting his
hat, going. "Don't come to a quick, unreasonable conclusion
about anything. Good-bye."

A moment more and his broad shoulders passed down the
walk to the front gate and thence up the street.

She shot a parting glance at him.

"The horrible, haughty, handsome old thing!" said she.
"Who would have thought he would turn upon a friend in such
a crisis as this? I could kill him!"

II.

THE criminal court of Davidson County was now in session.
The case of *State vs. Boon* was on trial. A good many young
men, and a few young ladies, friends of Miss Burnham, who had
heard of the miff between her and Roberts, and were curious to
see what would pass between them in the course of the trial,
were present to witness the proceedings, but beyond these there
were not a great many white spectators in the court-room. The
negro side of the house was full, as usual.

The prosecuting attorney, an affable but somewhat absent-
minded gentleman of sixty, who knew a great deal more about
the Shorter Catechism than law, was about to bring the State's
testimony to a close. He had adduced testimony from several
persons showing that the defendant had taken the dog that be-
longed to Miss Burnham and sold him. Strange to say, the
attorney for the negro had not, up to this time, asked a single
question in cross-examination, and had sat throughout the trial
almost motionless, but closely attentive, making no interruptions
or objections, giving assent seemingly to all the evidence offered
for the State. Miss Burnham was now on the witness-stand.
She had testified, in answer to questions put to her, to her
ownership of the dog, which was relevant, and to much else
that was irrelevant. Again, for about the fourth time, the learned
prosecuting attorney sought to draw from her, by means of a
summarizing question, all she knew about the case.

"Well—ah!—Miss Burnham," said he, quite blandly; "you
say—ah!—that the dog was yours; that he was a Gordon setter;
that you would not have taken \$100 for him; that you saw the
dog last on a Sunday and haven't seen him since?"

The court-house rang with laughter.

"I have testified to all I know of the case," said the witness.

"Yes—ah! well, that'll do; stand aside."

"No; wait a moment," said Mr. Roberts.

The witness colored perceptibly. These thoughts ran through
her head: "The horrible young know-it-all. Here he has sat
all this time, never asking a question, waiting for me. He wants
to display his abilities, in examining me. It's simply outrageous."

"I thought you were only an observer in the case," said the
prosecuting attorney, addressing Roberts with a bland smile, con-
fident that he had the defendant as good as convicted.

"You were mistaken, as usual," said Roberts, coolly. "Miss
Burnham," continued he, rising and addressing the witness very
respectfully, "you never saw your dog in the defendant's pos-
session, did you?"

"No, sir; I never did," said she, promptly.

"Then you do not know, of your own knowledge, whether
the defendant took the dog or not?"

"Why, of course I do," said she, half in anger. "If I know
a thing at all it must be of my own knowledge, I suppose. I
couldn't well know it of another's knowledge."

This provoked smiles among the brethren of the Bar, includ-
ing his Honor, the trial judge.

"Let me explain," said the judge, in his quiet, easy way. "If
you see a thing, or become aware of it at first hands, so to speak,
you are said to know it of your own knowledge; if you only
know it through what you have heard or read, it is hearsay; that
is the legal distinction."

"Miss Burnham," said Roberts, returning to the attack, "will
you now oblige me by answering my question?"

"I only know of this matter through what I have heard
others say. I never saw the dog in the negro's possession."

"That will do, thank you," said her questioner, very com-
posedly, and sat down as she stepped from the witness-stand.

"Has the defendant any testimony to introduce?" inquired
his Honor.

"No," answered the defendant's counsel; "he has none."

"Then I ask your Honor to charge the jury that, if they be-
lieve the evidence, the defendant is guilty."

"Guilty of what?" asked Roberts, rising again.

"Of larceny, of course," said the prosecuting attorney, with
one of those bland, sophistic smiles, which meant that his adver-
sary was playing the ridiculous.

Some of the negroes in the court-room guffawed at this crush-
ing reply. The sheriff shouted "Silence!" as he was accustomed
always to do on such provocation; and Miss Burnham actually
lamented in her heart that Roberts was making such a "goose
of himself."

"How do you make this a case of larceny?" Roberts asked,
addressing the prosecuting attorney. He was unruffled still.

"Well—ah! I must say, this is amusing," said the bland offi-
cer. "Don't you know what larceny is? It is defined by Black-
stone to be the 'felonious taking and carrying away the goods of
another.' There can be no question—ah! no doubt, I may say—
ah! that the defendant took Miss Burnham's dog, against her
will, and sold him; and if that is so, the defendant—ah! Boon, is
undoubtedly guilty of larceny."

"If your Honor please," said Roberts, arranging a lot of books
before him as if commencing a great argument, "this is an anom-
alous case in this State. It is undoubtedly well settled law with
us that if a man steals my chicken worth ten cents he is guilty
of larceny. But it is otherwise, in my opinion, if he steals my
dog worth a hundred dollars. I apprehend that if I owned the
most valuable dog in the world, and a rogue should wickedly

take him from me with intent to deprive me of my ownership of
him, he would be guilty of no offense whatever under the laws
of North Carolina."

Then he went on with an able argument, citing many authori-
ties, endeavoring to substantiate the position he had taken. He
was in fine speaking trim, and he spoke in a clear, ringing voice
that bore his argument forcibly into the minds of his hearers.

"Ah! if your Honor please," said the prosecuting attorney,
smiling as usual, "I must say—ah! that there was something
refreshing in the speech of my young friend—ah! Mr. Roberts—
ah! for all it took up a good deal of the court's time to no pur-
pose. Youth, like charity, hopeth all things, even that a negro
who confesses, virtually, that he stole a dog may not be pun-
ished. The law, sir, if I understand it—ah! and I hope my long
experience has been of some service in that line—undertakes to
punish persons for doing those things which are against the "good
order of society—*contra bonos mores*, as we lawyers say. Almost
everything that has been found by experience to be contrary to
good morals is forbidden by law. Murder and robbery were made
punishable offenses because they were hurtful to the peace and
dignity of the State. Long ago, sir, it was ascertained to be
against good morals for men to steal. 'Thou shalt not steal'—
ah! was a Mosaic law, and it has always been the law in Eng-
land and America. There can be no question, sir, I take it for
granted, that a man may be as criminal at heart in stealing a dog
as a sheep, and our penal laws are directed as much against
felonious motives as against objective damages. What reason can
be assigned, therefore, if your Honor please, why we should try a
negro boy and convict him for stealing six packages of peanuts
worth twenty-five cents—as we have done—and acquit a grown
man who took a dog worth a hundred dollars? I think, emphat-
ically, sir, there can be none. I again, therefore, ask your Honor
to charge the jury that, if they believe the evidence, they will
find the defendant guilty."

His Honor so charged the jury, and the jury, without leaving
their seats, returned a verdict of "guilty."

Passing out of the court-room, Roberts ran against Miss Burn-
ham.

"Quite a victory for you," said he.

"Yes; and for justice," said she, sharply. "And quite a
decided failure for you, as it should have been. I am truly sorry
for you."

"Wait till we hear from the Supreme Court, mad-cap," said
he, with his usual *sangfroid*, and went his way.

III.

LACIE ROBERTS was a man of known ability and of very high
character. His action in behalf of Boon was impressed with
all the sincerity and earnestness of his disposition. There were
those who heard his speech at the trial who declared that the
argument was unanswerable; that his legal position was cor-
rect. Miss Burnham, as we know, was not one of these; but while
she seriously thought her *quondam* friend was hopelessly wrong
in his view of the case, she was secretly proud of the independ-
ence and boldness he had displayed in defending so bad a cause.
There was no suspicion in her mind of his entire honesty in the
matter. She knew he was doing what he considered to be his
duty, and she could not help admiring him for that. Though
she had not forgiven him for taking sides against her in the case,
she deeply regretted having shown any resentment at his action.
Deep in her heart she felt for him as she felt for no other man.
He remained away from her several months, and his absence
hurt her.

One evening in the early summer of 1879, while she sat, at-
tired in a white dress, rocking, rocking on the front piazza at
home, she caught the sound of familiar footsteps coming up the
walk. "It is Lacie!" she said, straightening up, almost para-
lyzed with conflicting emotions. She offered him a choice of
going into the parlor or of sitting on the piazza, which was
cooler, but to her surprise he chose the former. "I have some-
thing to show you," said he. No sooner had he entered the
parlor than he handed her a sheet of paper at the bottom of
which was a big red seal. It was the decision of the Supreme
Court in the case of the *State vs. Boon*. She sat down and read
as follows:

"Blank, J. The defendant was indicted for stealing a dog. It
was no offense at common law. 4 Bl. Com., 236; Arch. Cr. Pl.,
175; 1 Hale, P. C., 512. The common law is the law of this
State, except where altered by statute; and we have no statute
making it larceny to steal a dog; therefore, the indictment cannot
be sustained."

A short opinion.

"What an abominable decision that is!" said she, in righteous
wrath, a blush suffusing her face.

"It is entirely correct," said he.

"Oh, the law is a fraud!" said she, pettishly.

"Not at all. Quiet yourself, now, and listen to me," said
Roberts, calmly, almost commanding. "The law is a human
contrivance, an imperfect piece of machinery; it needs to be con-
stantly readjusted to meet the requirements of the times. Most
laws, as you know, are founded on good morals, but from this
very fact you will see that the moral sense must precede the
legal enactment. Laws were established against homicide,
arson, theft, because these things were found to be against good
morals, and against the stability and welfare of society. But the
law does not intend, in this country at least, that whatever in
the opinion of any judge or jury is contrary to good morals and
against the peace and dignity of the State shall be considered a
punishable offense. This would leave the liberty of the citizen
too much at the caprice of his judges. Our Federal Constitution
guarantees to every person in the land that he shall 'not be de-
prived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law,'
and the same provision is substantially re-enacted in the Consti-
tution of our State. This means, in general, that no man's life,
liberty, or property shall be taken from him except for cause or
causes recognized by the common law of England prior to the
formation of our Government, or by reason of an express legisla-
tive enactment since that time by the law-making power of our
country, State or Federal. It so happened that it was no offense
in England at the time of the separation of the United States
from that country for a man to steal a dog, and that no law had

been enacted in North Carolina making it an offense. Hence it would have been a grievous wrong to punish Boon for taking your 'Tallman,' however much we deplore the loss of that noble animal."

"I begin to see," she said, very modestly, "what your idea is. The moral sense of a free people must crystallize somewhere by a known rule into laws for the punishment of those who infract the good order of society. It is safe to deal in this way only with individuals; the Legislature of our State is the only body that can give effective voice to the moral sense of the people, and make laws against offenses that hurt the public weal. Is not that your idea?"

"Yes, in part. Another thing, and the most important of all, is simply this: that legislation is a vital element, not only of our Government but of our civilization. It is a matter that concerns every man, woman, and child in this country. That men of no education, of no acquaintance whatever with the subject of legislation, should be sent to our Legislatures to make laws for us, is one of the amazing absurdities of our day and time. Would you send for a carpenter to prescribe for a sick person? Would you look among ministers of the gospel to find a general for the army? Then how can we expect that an iceman or a farmer, or any class man merely *as such*, will competently discharge the duties of a law-maker? I tell you it is absurd!"

"You are a clear-headed man," said Miss Burnham, almost unconsciously, so lost was she in admiration of her friend.

"Am I, indeed?" asked he. "I thought your ladyship had concluded I knew nothing about my profession. Well, repentance is a good thing for us all. Next time you will be more patient with me." A brief pause.

There comes a time of capitulation and surrender in the lives of the great majority of women. The rebellion that had been going on in Margie's heart against her master had come to a close. She was silent and sad. Would he take her captive?

"Margie," said he, "I have been clear-headed enough to foresee the renewal of our friendship, so unhappily broken. Am I mistaken in feeling that there is a closer and sweeter relationship awaiting us?"

Ah, the beautiful blush that mantled her cheeks as she placed her hand in his and rested her head on his shoulder. And softly she spoke these words to him:

"I am yours, dear; you are so smart, so calm, so brave!" After a pause: "And you are handsome and tall, too!"

"Indeed!" said he, teasingly, giving her a kiss for emphasis. Presently, wooed by the splendors of the night, they passed out of doors. Roberts, standing on the verge of the steps, took from his pocket a whistle and gave it a shrill blast.

A colored boy, stationed in the dense shade of a cluster of elms in a cross street not far away, heard it. Suddenly he let go something he had in his grasp.

Soon a dog bounded up the walk to the Burnham mansion, threw himself violently into Margie's embrace, kissed her, and whined over her touchingly.

"Oh, Lacie, this is too much!" said the enraptured maiden. "Where did you find him? Just to think, I've got back the 'Tallman' I lost, and have another tall man, too."

Roberts laughed cheerily.

"You have, indeed," said he.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF NEW SHAPES AND TRIMMINGS.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied, or she will make purchases for them when their wishes are clearly specified.]

THE dawn of a new season is ever a source of pleasure to the feminine world, the sort of pleasure that comes from anticipation; and the younger minds are already busy with preparations for the winter's festivities. Everything in the way of trimming on the skirts of evening-gowns runs to frills or flounces. Flowers are still seen occasionally, but not in such profusion as they were a year ago, and of all floral garnitures sweet peas are the prettiest on tulle. A very pretty effect is produced by white chiffon or silk crêpe over yellow in a rich daffodil shade. With this the wearer should have yellow gloves, shoes, and stockings.

There is great variety in the shapes of evening-bodices, and the most capricious fancy can be gratified. An extremely graceful low bodice is presented. It is a plain round corselet of broché or figured silk, finished off with a full lace chemisette cut in a straight line across the chest and back. A lace flounce falls over and partly hides the chemisette, and is turned back and arranged in coquilles over the shoulders above the short puffed sleeves, which are also finished off with a lace flounce. Other bodices are made after that revived old fashion of heart-shaped or low necks with long sleeves, and a berth of lace, so pretty and graceful. Fancy jackets of the new embroidered and jeweled nets, or the velvet-figured laces, will be extensively worn with evening-gowns. These velvet-figured laces are elegant in the extreme. Some have oblongs and circles of black velvet interspersed in an escurial pattern, while others have scrolls, palms, and fern fronds alone upon Brussels net. Occasionally they will be made up over foundations of colored silks, such as dahlia, prune, Burgundy red, pomegranate, old rose, or fleur-de-lys.

The plain styles of dress now in vogue often compel one to resort to all kinds of rich trimming to relieve their severity. Fringes are first and foremost; then follow lace and embroidery of every kind, especially applications of leather, velvet, and cloth

cut in the most artistic manner and worked up with silk and metal threads.

The cooler days have necessitated high finishings for the necks



MEDICI COLLAR.

There is nothing new about these, however, but they frequently appear in fresh colors. Those made of the plumage of the emu are lovely and beautiful to the touch, while cock's-feather boas, flashing with all the colors of the prism at every movement of the wearer, are costly.

Extremes meet in fashions as in other things, and small toques and capotes are imported as generally as the ample wide-brimmed hats which shade young faces with so much beauty. There is a marked brilliancy in all of the new millinery, but it is a brilliancy without gaudiness. For toques of velvet, tails of mink and sable, with the tiny head of the animal, serve as a stylish and handsome garniture. Vandykes of escurial lace in black are effective on colored velvet hats, and very short ostrich tips in a "Prince of Wales" group of three make a fashionable trimming.



THEATRE BONNET.

This charming bonnet is entirely novel in design. It is composed of a coronet of fine jet open-work draped with folds of velvet in quite a new shade of rose color. The bonnet is very prettily trimmed with clusters of black ostrich tips, a jet butterfly, and small rosette bows of black ribbon-velvet.

All black hats are especially admired with costumes of bright color, and even with the very lightest colors black is combined. Heavy silk-covered wire shapes many of the new capotes, and matches the garnitures in color. For instance, a little peaked-front shape of black open-work braid is trimmed with lace, jet, and a small bunch of Parma violets, while the joining of the braid is concealed by a heavy wire, covered with violet silk. A rich Eiffel red has black wire and feather tips of black.

An imported bonnet is made of a braid woven of strips of felt and silk tape, and resembles rough-and-ready straw.

Pearl-gray and deep canary-yellow, is a beautiful combination of color in both hats and gowns.

ELLA STARR.

HON. JAMES M. TURNER.

HON. JAMES M. TURNER, Republican nominee for Governor of Michigan, was born in Lansing in 1850, and brought up amid the pioneer surroundings of Ingham County. His father was widely known as a public benefactor in his community. He built the first wagon-road out of Lansing, afterward the first plank-road, and then the first railroad. Showing early in life an aptitude for business, young Turner found employment, when sixteen years of age, in a country store at Lansing, and afterward in the land office of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, which his progressive father had built. He was given charge of surveys and the examination of lands, and in this work laid the foundation of his subsequent large operations in realty. From the railroad office he went into the general land business, and spent several years of rough-and-ready life as a land looker in the forests of the upper and lower peninsulas. He was for three years president and general superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served one term with signal ability. In 1889, when the State Agricultural Society, discouraged with years of failure in its State fairs, was threatened with dissolution, he was elected president, and placed the enterprise on a permanent and paying basis. He was also made president of the Iron Star Company, and he is president, likewise, of the Michigan Slate Company, in Baraga County; is largely interested in enterprises in Marquette, Ontonagon, and Gogebic counties in the upper peninsula, and elsewhere in the State, and he gives personal attention to the management of his Springdale farm of 2,000 acres.

PERSONAL.

Madame Patti has been invited by the Russian Court to visit St. Petersburg—an unusual compliment.

THE President has appointed Mr. Sempronius H. Boyd, of Missouri, as United States Minister to Siam.

THE late Samuel J. Randall was in public life for a long period of years. With large opportunities for amassing a fortune, it appears that the total value of his estate amounted to about \$5,000, consisting entirely of personal effects.

A CLEVER New York journalist, Franklin Fyles, recently produced a new play called "Overlook" at Boston, and critics commend it as very entertaining, novel, and dramatic. Mr. Fyles has written several plays, but "Overlook" is said to be his strongest in conception and originality.

THE discontinuance of the proceedings against the newspaper man who published a story that Prince George of England had been engaged in a street fight in Montreal was due to the fact that the Queen signified her disapproval of them, and held that the dignity of the royal family is beyond peradventure, and, therefore, cannot be affected by a scurrilous story. This is part of the dignity that is presumed to hedge about a king. It may not be known, but it is a fact, that the diplomatic officials of foreign countries, and all attachés of their offices, in this country are exempt from prosecution for all offenses against the law. Charges can be made against them that may lead to their recall by the home Government, but they are not subject to the laws of the United States.

THE well-known millionaire, ex-Congressman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., says he solves many of his most perplexing business problems while in bed, in the early morning hours. Commenting on the fact, he remarked that some one once told him that the late Commodore Vanderbilt had said: "Young men talk about getting up early in the morning to go to work. While they are puzzling themselves at their desks over business propositions, I lie abed, think them over, and find the solution before I go to the office." This confirms the conclusion of many others that one's thoughts are clearer while he is in a recumbent position than at any other time. This may arise in part from the fact that in the early morning the mind is rested, and one is usually free at that time from intrusion. Thus concentrated effort is facilitated.

THE country will be gratified to learn that the stories which allege the widow of General John C. Fremont to be in actual poverty are entirely unfounded. It is well known that General Fremont was not, as the Yankees say, forehanded, and he died without having made provision for his family. There has never been a time, however, when they were in real want. A son of Mrs. Fremont is an officer in the army, and another a lieutenant in the navy, and both have contributed to the comfort of the mother and sister, who, from considerations of health, reside in California. The House of Representatives has passed a bill giving a pension to Mrs. Fremont, and it is understood that she may have restored to her a certain tract of land in San Francisco, which the Government seized and used for a military reservation, but the title to which is said to rest in her.

PROFESSOR JOHN M. LANGSTON, who was recently seated as a member of the House of Representatives after a prolonged contest, is one of the ablest and most scholarly colored men of the country. He was born in Virginia, and has made his way by his own talent and positiveness to a commanding position among people of his own color, and to one of real influence in the politics of his State. He is a magnetic speaker, and has an ability which for many years has been unselfishly employed in the interest of the party which now recognizes his claim to consideration, and gives him the seat to which he was honestly elected. It is not surprising that the colored people of Virginia, seeing one of their own race given a place in the House where the orators of Virginia used to sit when the blacks were slaves, have hailed the event with demonstrations of profound satisfaction.

NEW JERSEY seems to stand in rather high favor with President Harrison. It already has the mission to Germany, and now it has been honored by the appointment of General E. Burd Grubb as Minister to Spain. General Grubb has exceptional fitness for this position. A man of liberal culture, of generous polish of manner, of large means, and of familiarity with affairs, he will represent us at the court of Spain with credit to himself and his Government. He was a conspicuous soldier in the war for the Union, has been prominently identified with large business interests, and holds a high place in the social life of his State and in that of Philadelphia, where he has been accustomed to spend his winters. He has a charming and accomplished daughter, who will, no doubt, prove as popular in the polished circles of Madrid as she has been in those of this city and elsewhere. With Mr. Phelps at Berlin and General Grubb at Madrid, New Jersey may plume herself upon being worthily represented and peculiarly honored.

THE Albany Times recalls the fact that Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central Railroad, who dealt so severely but so successfully with the strikers, comes from a pugnacious family. His father, the famous Colonel James Watson Webb, of this city, was a distinguished officer of the army, and subsequently a still more distinguished and successful editor. He was instrumental, after he left the Democratic party at the time of President Jackson's campaign against the United States Bank, in solidifying the anti-Masons, the National Republicans, and the Federalists into the Whig party, and boasted of giving it that name. When he was at the head of the New York Courier and Inquirer he at one time employed James Gordon Bennett, Sr., as Washington correspondent. They quarreled, and Bennett started the Herald. Both papers were filled with personalities, and Webb finally assaulted Bennett on the street and challenged him repeatedly to meet him on the field of honor. Colonel Webb was convicted for fighting a duel and sentenced to State prison, but was pardoned by Governor Seward on condition that he would not fight another. The Times justly reaches the conclusion that Vice-President Webb comes from a fighting family. His own brief but successful career in railroading had already justified that conclusion.

murderers—assassins, for each killed his man from behind. In another family were eight murders in two generations. In three generations of one family have been traced thirty-three illegitimate children. While pursuing this study a family was found—not, however, being a part of this relationship—where one woman was said to be the mother of twenty-two illegitimate children, and seven of whose daughters also bore illegitimate children. Not long afterward another family was found in which there were five generations of illegitimacy. In this family a grandmother was lamenting the degeneracy of the last generation while admitting the illegitimacy: "My grandmother was the child of a king, my mother's father was a duke, and my father was a duke, while my child had a general of the army for her father; but her daughter had no better taste than to hunt up a livery-stable boy to father her child."

There seems to be no limit to these characteristic features, but let it be understood that those engaged in hunting out these families are not theorists. They are the practical workers who are engaged in the labor of details, and who are confining themselves to the facts, leaving theories to be harmonized or constructed anew hereafter. In view of so many apparently irreconcilable statements it would be impossible to stick to any particular theory, and he would be tempted to change the record by omissions or additions in support of his theories, who would not abandon theories entirely until the evidence is all in.

There are many other lines of thought which are being developed in this study of the "Tribe of Ishmael," but want of space forbids a more extended notice of the work at this time. It is certainly a strange condition of affairs, and yet the conclusion is forced upon all who give the matter a thought that this condition is not a new one in the world—it has only been uncovered in a city central in the nation for the first time. It is probable that a worse condition of affairs would be found to exist in the older and larger cities if the same labor were expended upon it that has been given it at Indianapolis. It is all in a line with the history of "The Jukes," and only differs from that in its extent. To conclude the subject, a copy of one of the diagrams in this relationship is given to show how the relationships, names, and generations are being preserved, it being but one of the 417 families of the tribe. It must also be borne in mind that each individual has his or her separate history which is being recorded.

J. F. WRIGHT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE free-trade wing of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is making a special effort this fall for the election of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, and its leaders are willing to sacrifice all other candidates, whether State, Congressional, or county, to that end.

Hon. William L. Scott, the millionaire mine-owner of Erie, has, since Cleveland's free-trade message, had control of that wing of the Democracy. Aided by the "cohesive power of public plunder," he overthrew Randall's organization of the State Committee, after a close and bitter battle in the summer of 1886. Since then he has held the Democratic machine in the hollow of his hand by an exhibition of "bossism" without parallel in Pennsylvania, his present purpose and ambition being the nomination of Cleveland to the Presidency in 1892, and his own election to the United States Senate, or his elevation to a Cabinet office.

It was this power of the Scott-Cleveland machine which Wallace, in combination with Randall, vainly tried to break; though it is believed that Wallace and not Pattison would have secured the gubernatorial nomination had Randall lived. The two unfortunates were recognized statesmen, and the very best the Democracy had. They represented what is understood in Pennsylvania as the protection wing of the Democracy, both of them being in opposition to the rapid drift of their party toward free trade. Randall has gone, and he ought to be stronger in his grave than any of those who owe their victory to the fact that he was dying and unable to personally lead his hosts.

In this connection the following words of Senator Quay, in the recent eulogium of Mr. Randall in the Senate, are strikingly apposite:

"He was the soul of his party in Pennsylvania, and his passing was like the passing of his party in that State. All his days he was the leader of a forlorn hope. Yet it was decreed that after his life had put on a funeral shroud he was first to encounter the experience which is not uncommon to public men of independent thought. In the collision of principle within the lines of his own party he differed from its prevailing sentiment, and was abandoned unto himself. He saw those whom he created turn, like the creature of Frankenstein, to be his torture, and the friends of a lifetime fell away from him as leaves fall from the dying oak. Yet he swerved not from his path, and faltered not in his devotion to his faith."

The difference between the two wings of the Democracy is largely one of principle, based upon differing economic systems—one recognizing the peculiar need which Pennsylvania has for protective tariff legislation, the other impatient to teach and apply the English views of Cobden. The breach, always more or less marked, was widened during Pattison's administration, which ran from 1883 to 1887. He counseled only with his own wing, and was guided by Scott and Singerly, both of them millionaire free-traders—the latter the frankest in his enunciation of these doctrines of any leader in the land. Singerly played as big a hand in persuading Cleveland to write his free-trade message as any other man known to public life and discussion, and he, with the backing of "Boss Scott," renews his allegiance to Cleveland and the free-trade idea by placing in nomination for Governor his business partner, and the president of his National Bank, Robert E. Pattison, a man whose success, if that were possible, would make Cleveland's nomination in 1892 inevitable. Although, however, Pattison's election be impossible, his nomination over a man like Wallace retains the Democratic machine in Cleveland hands, and enables Scott and Singerly to deliver the Pennsylvania delegation to the "Stuffed Prophet of William Street" in 1892. In the pending campaign, the Democratic managers are fighting less for the present than for the future.

Co-operating with Millionaires Scott and Singerly in this campaign is Wharton Barker, a millionaire banker of Philadelphia—comparatively unknown to politics save when Republican Cabinets are to be made, and then invariably an aspirant for Sec-

retary of the Treasury; and, failing that—and there is always failure for him—a secret leader in the game of revenge. He sought revenge upon Garfield's Administration, and then upon Arthur's, and now seeks it upon Harrison's; and upon all for precisely the same cause. His claims for recognition are not higher than his threats, and, heretofore, both have been equally barren. Mr. Barker is now heading what the New York *Herald*, in discussing the Pennsylvania campaign, has justly styled an "attempted aggregation of cranks," all of them directed to the one thought of reviving the independent movement of 1882. This movement, however, will not revive at his bidding, and has thus far been indifferent to his offers to "pay the freight." The talented leader of the movement of 1882, Hon. John Stewart; its State Chairman, Hon. I. D. McKee; its State Secretary, Frank Willing Leach; its ablest Philadelphia supporters, Philip C. Garrett, Chairman of the "Committee of One Hundred"; George D. McCreary, and nearly all others of approximate prominence throughout the State, are heartily supporting Senator Delamater for Governor, and all the other Republican candidates. Mr. Barker has named as the chairman of his mugwump State Committee, Mr. George E. Mapes, one of the free-trade editors of McClure's free-trade Philadelphia *Times*, which, with Singerly's *Record*, supplies all of the literary ammunition of the Democracy. Thus far there has been absolute failure in crystallizing an independent movement, and those who are persistent in it are everywhere classed as "*Barkerites*"—a very proper designation, since, in the language of one of our journals, "it is the one name which gives proper credit to the leader, proper display to the purpose, and a proper view of the prospect."

If the Republican majority of 80,000 upon a full vote, and of an average of from 30,000 to 40,000 upon the usual gubernatorial vote, is to be overthrown as the result of the present canvass, it will be done under the leadership above described, in the face of decided coolness on the part of all the Randall and Wallace Democrats, and of all who are not wedded to Cleveland. There is little natural desire for former independents to follow into very doubtful paths the footsteps of Mr. Barker.

The Republican position is unaltered. It is plainly for protection, indorses the Service Pension measure, and is in line with all of the work accomplished and proposed by the Republicans in Congress. Senator Delamater, the nominee for Governor, is a clean man, able, of winning address, and one who has made hosts of friends wherever he has thus far gone in his canvass. He has for some years been prominent in the politics of northwestern Pennsylvania; redeemed his county of Crawford from factional divisions, and is so highly approved by the leading citizens that he won the nomination fairly over as popular a man as General Hastings, the undisputed "hero of Johnstown."

Ex-Governor Pattison's first draft of his letter of acceptance was submitted to Mr. Barker and rejected because it referred to the platform of the State Democracy, which embodies Democratic and free-trade principles. The second was accepted and promulgated, and its strength consisted in a plea for the careful avoidance of all other than *personal issues*. This was really an invitation to turn all of the Democratic guns upon Senator Quay and upon Senator Delamater, a kind of warfare which suits the purposes of Barker, Scott, Singerly, and Cleveland, all of whom are hostile to Quay as the chairman of the Republican National Committee. They place the Republicans of Pennsylvania in the attitude of "loving him for the enemies he has made;" at the very least of admiring him for the victories he has won.

This sort of personal warfare is altogether too transparent. It can be successfully encouraged only in places where there are bitter local divisions; and it happens that there are more of these in the Democratic than in the Republican ranks. In Philadelphia, which gives about half the Republican majority, the Republican party was never before in better shape, there being perfect accord as to the city ticket recently nominated. The same is true of Lancaster, which can add nine thousand more; of Crawford, good for two thousand; Indiana for two thousand; Dauphin for two thousand, etc. Democratic divisions were never more marked than now in Philadelphia, where the Randall men threaten to stand by the cause of the dead hero; in the old Tenth Legion, which is the fountain and hope of straight Democracy, and in scores of places as well, all of them still true to Wallace and to Randall's memory.

A recent editorial in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* succinctly analyzes the real situation in Pennsylvania, as follows:

"The Democratic campaign, inaugurated and carried on in New York, has the plainest possible object in view. The great thing aimed at is the overthrow of the organization perfected by the chairman of the National Committee. His abilities as an organizer are conceded, and to insure a free-trade victory in 1892 he must be unhorsed. Pennsylvania is the first battle-field. If the State can be carried for the Democracy, free trade and a Democratic President are expected to follow. The Republican party would stagger under a defeat in Pennsylvania. The free-traders realize this, and every free-trade newspaper of New York is engaged in the work of turning Pennsylvania over to the Democracy, and their slanders are sent broadcast over the State."

"It is a great game, and is being skillfully played. But it cannot win. Pennsylvania Republicans will not allow protection to be stabbed by these British free-traders in the very house of their friends. If they should they would richly merit the flood of free trade which would almost certainly pour down upon them."

Summed up and packed in a nutshell, we find the Democracy of Pennsylvania—or, rather, the wing controlling the organization—aspiring to nothing better than Cleveland and his ultra free-trade views, and willing to reach this goal through any and every game of policy. We find the Republicans under their time-honored banners, with the ranks rapidly closing, and with a determination not to let personal politics usurp prominent State and National issues—such as ballot reform and protection. With these facts in view, the regular result is of easy prediction.

THOMAS V. COOPER.

LIFE INSURANCE.—HIT OR MISS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Springfield, Mass., asks if it is true that proceedings have been taken by the State of New York—or, rather, the Insurance Department of the State—against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association of this city. I have stated more than once that the Insurance Department of this State has been investigating the affairs of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association. Recently arguments

have been heard, on the order of the Attorney-General, as to the appointment of a receiver for the company. The order for the appointment of a receiver was issued by the Attorney-General upon a report regarding the condition of the association made by the examiners of the State Insurance Department. Months ago I called the attention of my readers to the peculiar condition of this association, and advised them to keep a weather eye open on the matter.

A correspondent at Trenton, Tenn., asks this question: "If I should take out \$5,000 or \$10,000 insurance in an old-line company at thirty years of age, what kind of a policy would you advise me to take, ten or twenty year, tontine, or what kind? I am a man of family, and able to keep up a policy." I should say, as a general rule the best policy for a man of the age and circumstances of my correspondent would be a twenty-payment life policy, with a twenty-year tontine period, making a combination of insurance and investment. This also provides for payments of all the premiums during the productive period of life, gives a liberal paid-up value in case of lapse, and gives the advantage of a large accumulation of profit on all policies kept in force until the end of their periods. I shall endeavor to be a little more specific in regard to this inquiry, and am collating facts regarding the different forms of insurance and the advantages they offer. I shall endeavor to give these shortly for the information not only of my Trenton, but of other correspondents.

A correspondent at Columbus, Ohio, asks my judgment as to the Order of Chosen Friends. This is a benevolent order, and I presume my correspondent has noticed that trouble has arisen among its members. A conference of all the councils in the State of New Jersey was recently called at Newark. Not long since a conference of the Newark councils was held, and the chief officer was unable to altogether satisfy his inquirers regarding certain difficulties under which they labored.

This was one of the semi-secret benevolent institutions organized under the laws of Indiana nearly a dozen years ago. It had secured something like 50,000 members, and has paid on account of various claims during the past ten years between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. It has been pointed out as a sample of the highly prosperous and cheap life insurance associations of the kind that are springing up all over the country. Now it is discovered that death claims have been accumulating to such an extent that some of them date back to December last, whereas the promise of the original policy was that death claims should be paid within sixty days.

Another cause of dissatisfaction with this organization is the incorporation of a new feature of operations in connection with the association in the form of a building and loan association, the debentures of which are offered at a discount, and the interest of which is deferred. These sales are not only being made in Indiana and New Jersey, but also in Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere. The whole business of offering extraordinary inducements for cheap life insurance in so-called secret societies has been greatly overdone. I have said again and again that while for a few years these companies might seem to flourish, yet just as soon as they were old enough to have a large percentage of death claims, just so soon would trouble arise. This is the conviction of the ablest life-insurance experts. I heartily agree with it.

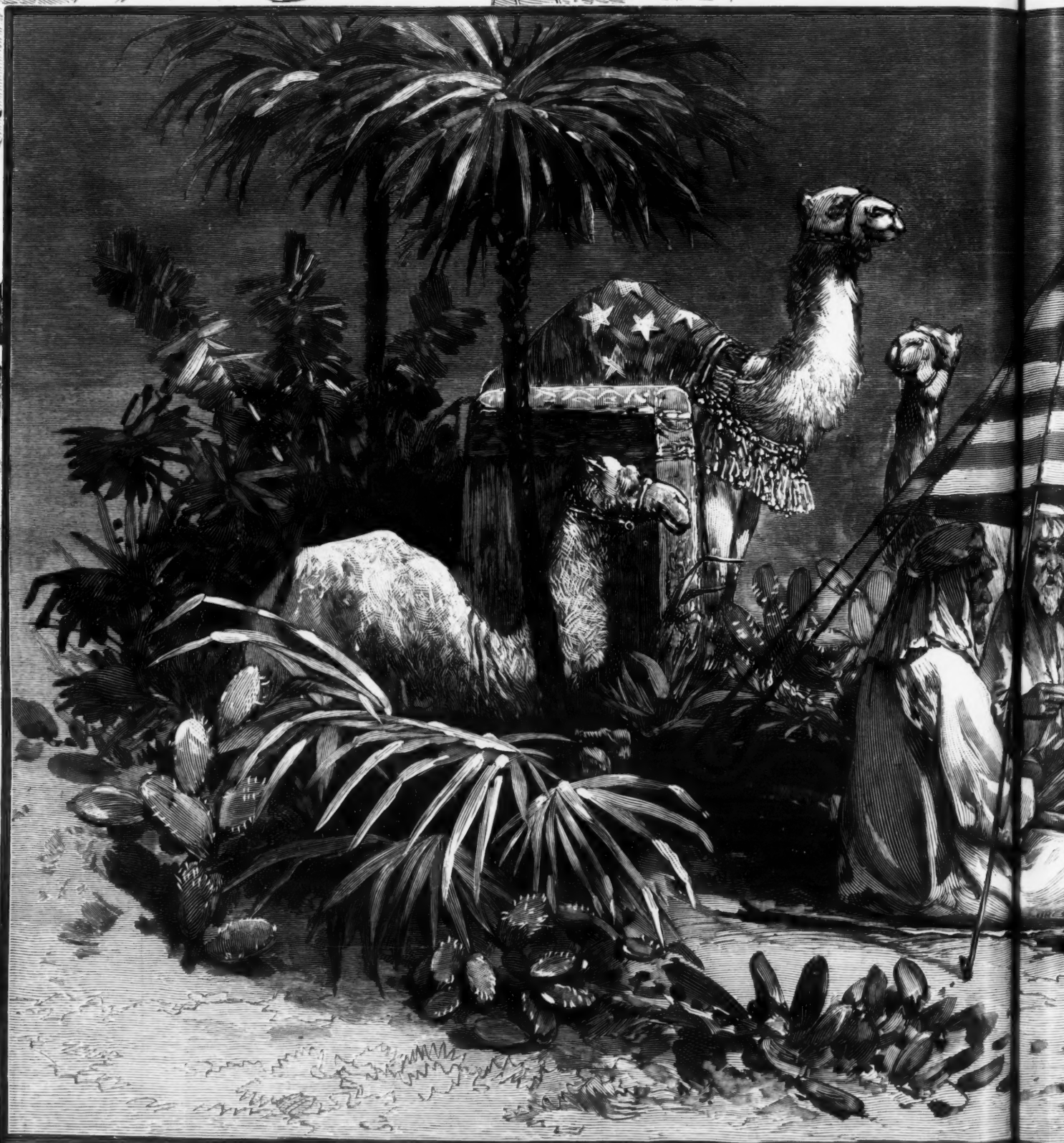
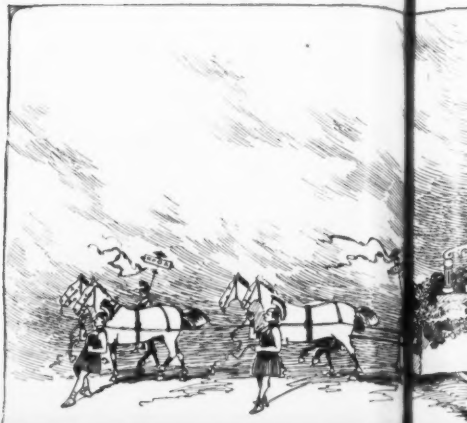
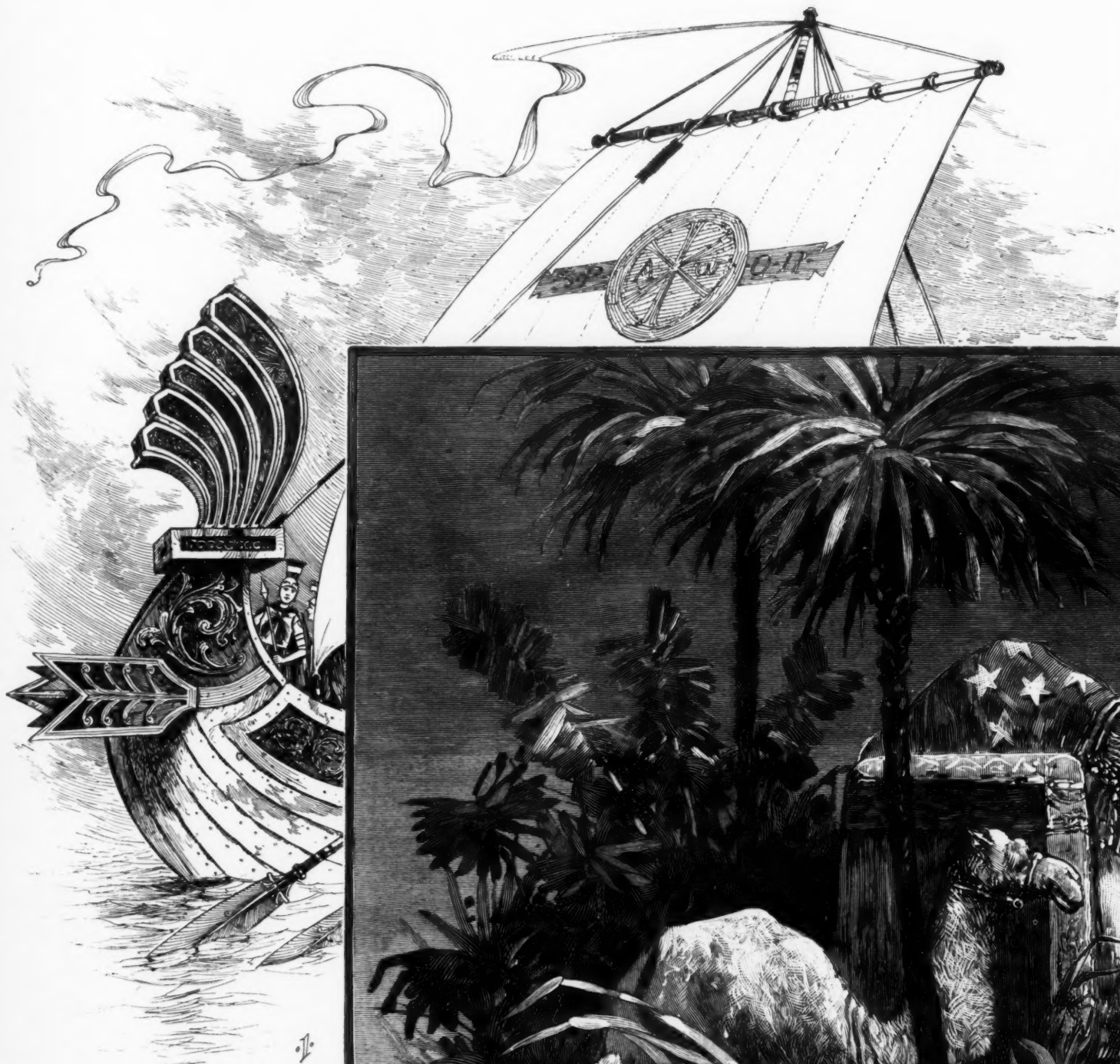
While on this subject, I may add that my attention has been called to a letter from Cincinnati in which a correspondent who is inclined to be a little ugly asks me why I condemned the World Insurance concern, and classed it with the Iron Hall, of which I spoke disparagingly, as compared with the American Legion of Honor, the Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. My correspondent says: "From data at hand it seems that the average assessment of the four associations last named is seventy-five cents, the number of assessments per year is twelve, and the expectancy of life thirty years. A person entering at the age of thirty-five, therefore, makes a payment of \$270, for which \$1,000 is paid, should the risk run the full thirty years; whereas it is generally conceded that the average life of policies that mature is but eight years, which yields to the associations but \$72 from each maturing risk. The Iron Hall runs eighteen assessments a year at \$2.50 each, or \$45 per annum. Two years' payments, or \$90, entitle the risk to \$500 in case of death, and seven years' payments, or \$315, call for \$1,000 at the end of seven years. Now will you kindly advise (if it is in financial strength) the manner in which an association that gives \$1,000 for \$72 is preferable to one which exacts \$315 for \$1,000?"

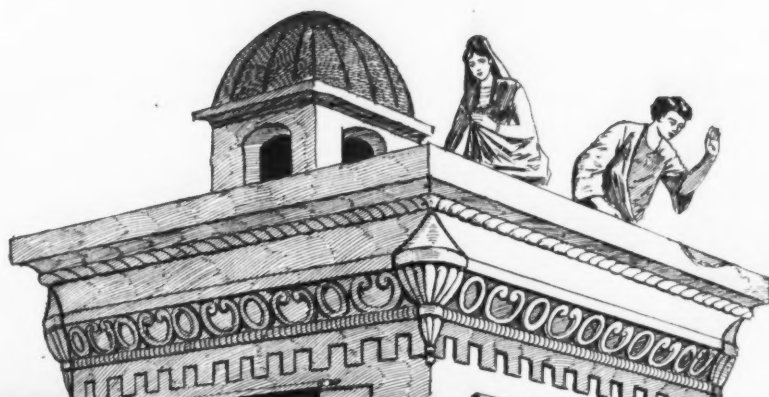
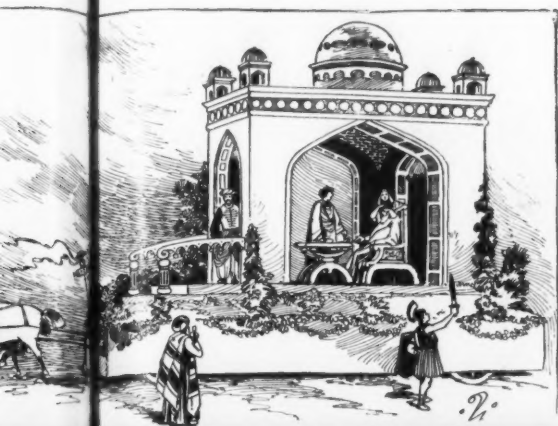
In reply to this inquiry, which may seem to be a very puzzling one, I would say that I am afraid my correspondent is in error in his understanding of how the business of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and other companies named is conducted. It is doubtless true that the average life of policies is eight years, but a comparatively small part of these policies mature. Most of them, it must be borne in mind, are simply terminated for non-payment of premiums or assessments. It is not true, therefore, that the companies named give \$1,000 for \$72, except in a few cases of early death, which are provided for by assessments on living members. It is absurd to suppose that these companies could have been doing business for many years and have paid their death claims on such small average receipts, as the only source from which these claims can be paid are assessments paid by living members. Now it is different, or seems to be different, with the Iron Hall. If the statements made in the letter are correct, the Iron Hall is promising to do what is an absolute impossibility, as no company in the world can give a paid-up policy of \$500 for two annual payments of \$45 each, or can pay \$1,000 at the end of seven years to a person who makes only seven annual payments of \$45 each.

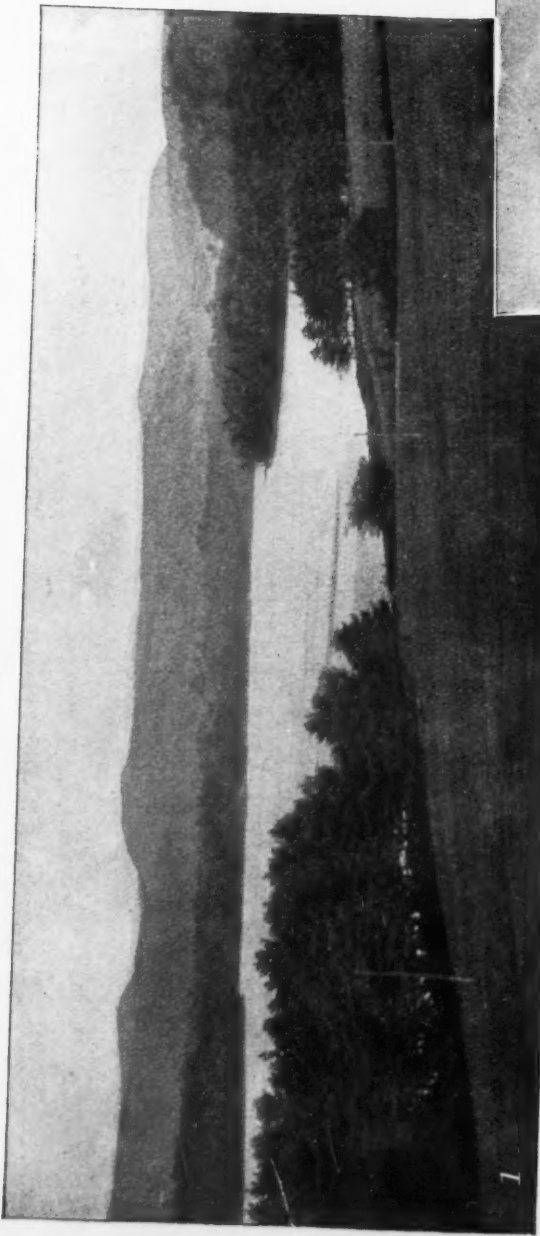
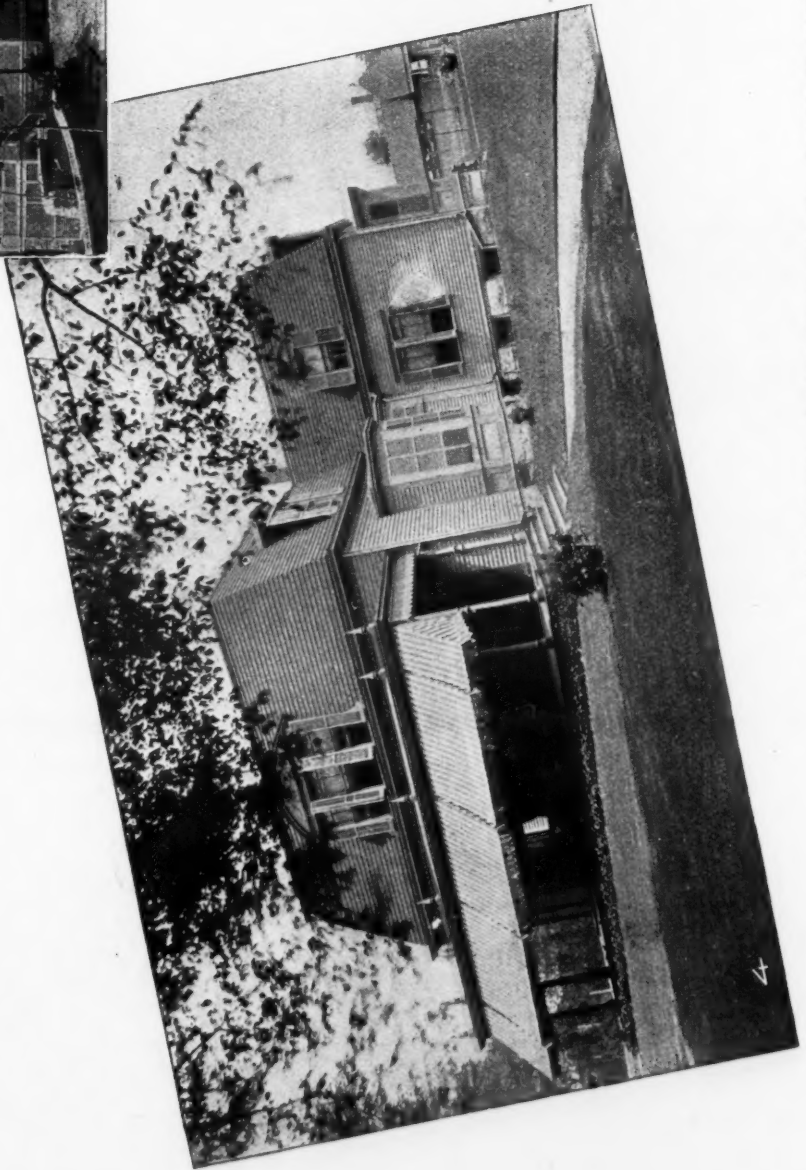
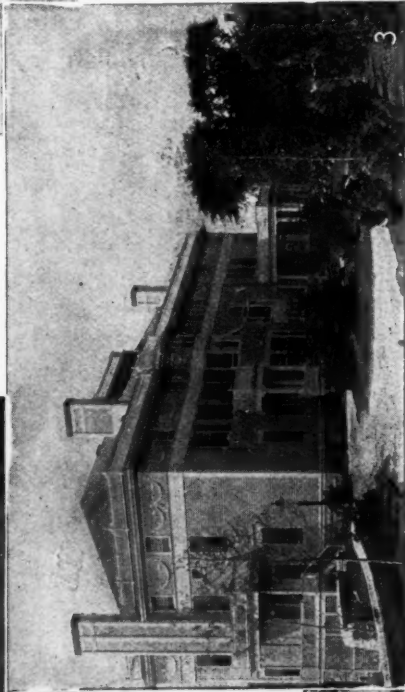
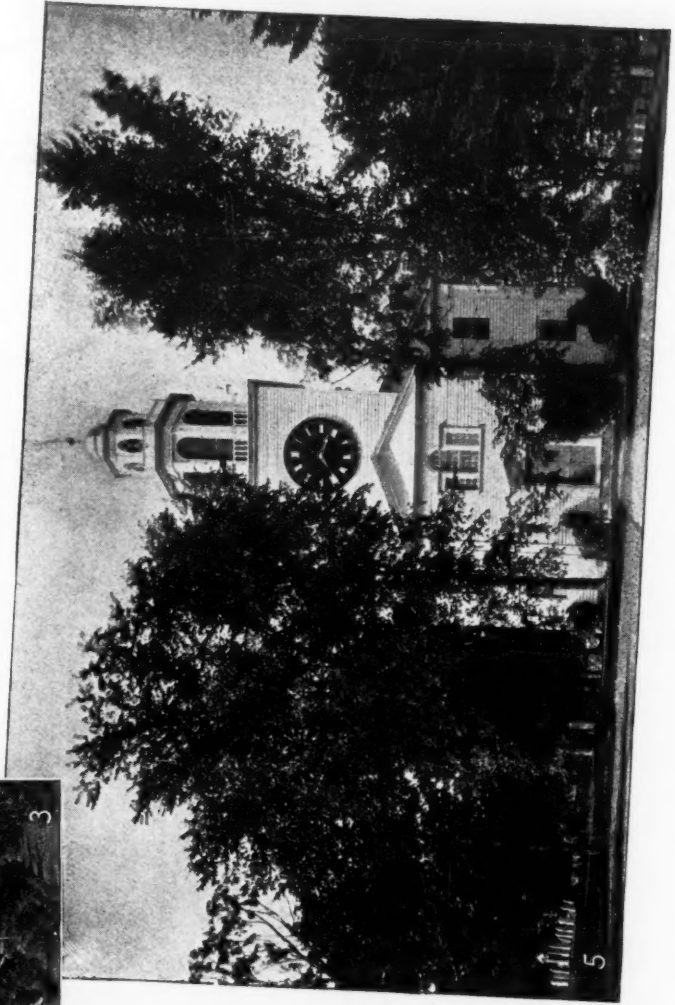
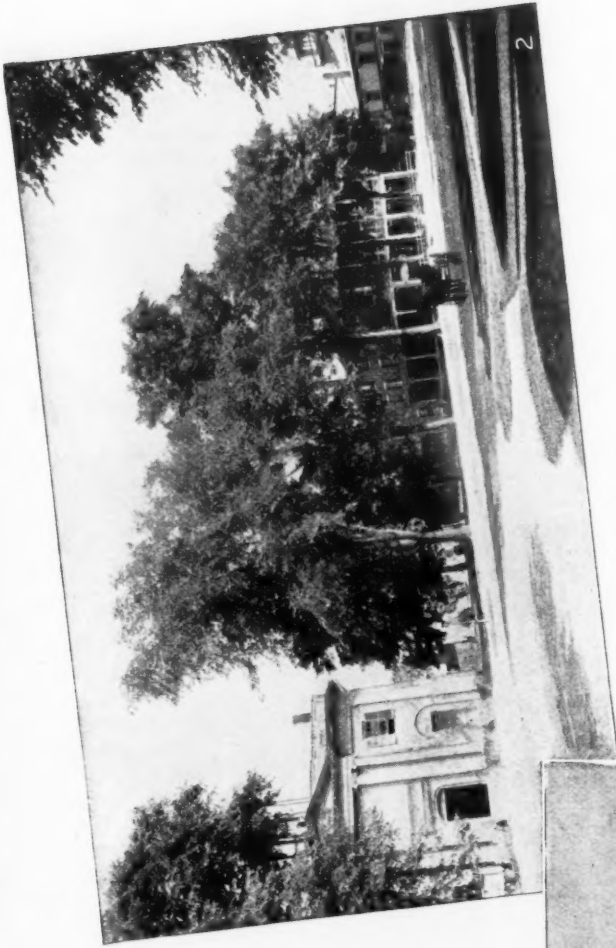
Any company that guarantees to carry out such a scheme, it seems to me, is simply providing for its own insolvency. The most expert actuaries, and the most careful bankers and investors, find it impossible to devise any scheme like this that has money in it. Wait a few years, until death losses begin to accumulate and the reserves are drawn down, and then see the difficulties that will result.

Other questions remain to be answered next week.

The Hermit.







1. LAKE LAUREL. 2. HOTEL AND PUBLIC HALL. 3. HOUSE OF GEORGE GRISWOLD HAVEN. 4. CLUB-HOUSE. 5. OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
FASHIONABLE LENOX.—POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THAT FAMOUS SOCIAL RESORT.

FASHIONABLE LENOX.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS PAST AND ITS PRESENT.

PROMINENT New-Yorkers who have country places at Lenox, in the Berkshire Hills, are William D. Sloane, Charles Lanier, David Bishop, George Griswold Haven, John E. Parsons, Augustus F. Schermerhorn, and Henry M. Braem. The Laniers and the Schermerhorns have been identified with Lenox longer, perhaps, than any of the others. Robert Goellet has a hundred acres of land located charmingly on the side of one of the hills, but Mrs. Robert Goellet, whose will seems practically to be law in her own branch of the Goellet family, is so enthusiastically addicted to Newport and the giving of small dances to the very best people, that she has resolutely opposed her millionaire husband building a Lenox house. The Laniers have a superbly finished residence on the summit of one of the hills overlooking the sheet of water known as Stockbridge Bowl. The Sloane place and the Bishop place are near the Lanier place. The handsome house and grounds now owned by Anson Phelps Stokes, which lie a little to the north of the village, used to be the Appleton place. It finally became the property of Julia Appleton, who married McKim, the architect, and after her death he sold it to Mr. Stokes, who has recently remodeled the house after a very costly and luxurious fashion, and has laid out the grounds.

The residences at Lenox can scarcely be referred to as cottages. They are country houses, and in nearly every case are set in the midst of long stretches of lawn diversified by picturesque woods. People do not live next door to each other, as they do in Newport, and yet it is pretty safe to say that the life is more intimate and social than it is at Newport, where the handsome stone piazzas are separated in the majority of cases by less than a minute's walk. Nearly every resident at Lenox, except the few immediately in the village, own tracts of ground varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres in extent. John E. Parsons, the New York lawyer, has added to his landed possessions during a succession of years, until his grounds have all the appearance of an English park. It was at Parsons's house that Chief Justice Coleridge visited, at the time he was in this country. Mrs. Folsom, a young widow and the daughter of the late Lloyd Aspinwall, owns something over 1,000 acres, and is probably the most important owner of Lenox real estate. All this land is up hill and down dale, broken up into smooth lawns, small forests of firs and pines, and marked along the smooth and excellently kept roads by the most wonderful variety of elm, hemlock, poplar, oak, and hickory trees. As though the Lenox people were thoroughly satisfied with the rare charms of nature in this favored region, they have never attempted to make their houses so costly as the houses at Newport. Anson Phelps Stokes has put into the Appleton house, which he remodeled, a music-room, which is said to be the most beautiful in the country; but his magnificent house and grounds do not represent more than one-half or one-quarter the expenditure of money represented by one of the more prominent cottages in the rival fashionable resort by the sea.

The fashionable season at Lenox is emphatically the autumn. Just about the present time Lenox is at its best. These hills, which south of the village slope naturally to the waters of Lake Laurel and Stockbridge Bowl, are wonderfully beautiful when the leaves are turning golden and red, and the skies have that clearness which comes with the approach of colder weather. At this time scores of people who have spent the summer at Newport, Bar Harbor, and other fashionable resorts near the coast travel Lenoxward, either as guests of the cottagers or fill up the Curtis Hotel in the village, which is really an old country tavern gradually enlarged and improved from its original rural conditions. Of course the enthusiastic champions of Lenox reside there during the entire summer, but, so far as gaiety and social entertainments are concerned, they wait for the water immigration before any considerable movement is made in this direction.

The history of Lenox as a fashionable resort may be traced back forty or fifty years, to the establishment there of a private school for young ladies by Mrs. Charles F. Sedgwick. Mr. Sedgwick was a brother of Miss Sedgwick the writer, and his wife was a Miss Dwight, who belonged to the Dwight family of Massachusetts. He held some small official position, and Mrs. Sedgwick, who was an energetic and intelligent woman, conceived the idea of starting a fashionable institution such as in the old times was known as a young ladies' boarding-school. She carried out her idea, and the seminary building, a picturesque and old-fashioned structure, is still standing on the main road near the Frelinghuysen cottage. Mrs. Sedgwick's school attracted girls from good families in Boston and New York, and during their school career they came to be so fond of Lenox and the beautiful surrounding country that when they were graduated and married they frequently returned there for summer sojourns. One of the most famous of Mrs. Sedgwick's pupils, perhaps, was Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor.

Outside of Mrs. Sedgwick's school and her pupils, however, the early history of Lenox is full of interest. Miss Fanny Kemble, who married Butler of Philadelphia, one of Philadelphia's old-time beaux, was one of the pioneers. In fact, she spent a summer at Lenox somewhere about 1840, which was only a year or two after her first appearance in this country. She went there year after year, and finally purchased a small place which is still known as the Kemble place, but which some years ago she presented to her friend, Mrs. Robinson. She was at Lenox for the last time some six years ago, and then rented a large and handsome place for the summer. Some friends of Miss Kemble's at Lenox still hear of her in England, and she has promised year by year since then to return, but as she advances in years the prospect of her doing so becomes, of course, more uncertain. Old Mr. Curtis, who established the present Curtis Hotel, and who is seventy-four years old, remembers perfectly Miss Kemble's first visits to Lenox, and how fond she was of climbing the Berkshire hills and of fishing in Stockbridge Bowl, which was then, as it is now, full of fine pickerel. Even at this time Miss Kemble confidently predicted the popularity which Lenox has since attained. Later on, Lenox maintained its reputation as a resort for distinguished players, attracting Charlotte Cushman, who purchased a modest place, and lived there during the summer until her death.

Perhaps the most beautifully located place in Lenox is the

one now owned by Rathburn, the Albany stove man. It overlooks Lake Laurel to the south, and across Lake Laurel to the old Schenck place, which is now owned by Westinghouse, and to the north commands a marvelous stretch of picturesque country; and the history of this place is almost as interesting as its commanding location. The old residents remember perfectly well when it was owned by a worthless fellow named Barnes, who began after a while to cut down the magnificent trees on the place in order to satisfy his thirst for whisky. The ownership of Barnes in the ground was not absolute, and interested parties finally got the place into the hands of trustees, and they sold it to Henry Ward Beecher for \$3,000. This was a good many years ago, before Beecher ever went to Peekskill. He was a fervent admirer of this beautiful region, used to preach occasionally in the Congregational Church that tops the hill to the north of the village—and which is shown in the illustration—and would never have changed his summer residence to Peekskill if his congregation had not gently insisted on his doing so. Mr. Beecher was so fond of Lenox and his residence there that he spent more time away from Brooklyn than a number of members of his church cared to have him spend, and they finally clubbed together and purchased the Peekskill place for \$15,000. With Beecher's consent the Lenox place was sold for \$4,000, and that went to the purchase-money. Thereafter it became the property of Rathburn, and since the Lenox real-estate boom started in, Rathburn has been offered \$100,000 for the property, and has always promptly refused the offer. The house was rented one year, recently, by Mr. Pulitzer of the *World*, and after him by George Westinghouse, the millionaire inventor.

An extremely interesting landmark at Lenox is the ruin of Nathaniel Hawthorne's house, located just on the edge of the hill overlooking Stockbridge Bowl. Hawthorne lived here for several years, beginning about 1856, and before the house was burned down the room was pointed out where he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables," and others of his books. The house has only been in ruins for a few weeks, and it is remarkable that so little was said at the time of so interesting a fire. Hawthorne left the house at the time Buchanan appointed him consul at Liverpool. For many years thereafter the house was inhabited by an eccentric old man named Tappan, who was a man of good family, had married a Miss Sturgis, and had lived at Lenox for years in the handsome place on the opposite side of the road from where the Hawthorne house is located. In the course of time, however, Tappan and his wife came to a disagreement, and in a perfectly amicable way they agreed to live apart. Tappan secured the Hawthorne house from the people who owned it at the time, moved into it his favorite books and pictures—for he was a man of cultivated tastes and wide knowledge of the best writers—and started in to lead the double life of a student and a farmer. The ground was immediately put under cultivation, and this eccentric old man had one of the best farms in the Berkshire Hills. The husband and wife were in the habit of visiting backward and forward, she, however, visiting him more frequently than he visited her. She is said to have had great respect for his judgment in horses, and never to have purchased a horse without first consulting him. He attended to his farm, is said to have prosecuted his reading oftentimes far into the night, and altogether managed to furnish abundant material for gossip for the entire country side. The natives were of course astonished over these curious matrimonial arrangements.

This is the Lenox of history. As will be seen, it is full of art and literary and religious and dramatic reminiscences. Speaking of religious reminiscences, I have forgotten to mention that the last sermon preached by William Ellery Channing, of which we have any record, was preached in the Congregational Church, to the illustration of which I have already referred. So far as modern Lenox is concerned, drama and art, religion and literature are all, of course, secondary to fashion and wealth. The ruins of Hawthorne's cottage are overshadowed by the superb place which Millionaire Westinghouse has built and laid out, while the Fanny Kemble cottage is surpassed in immediate interest by the house built by the Boston professor who is responsible for what is known as acid phosphates. But though the literary and artistic atmosphere has gone to a certain extent, the bracing mountain air is still on hand, and the eternal Berkshire Hills are as beautiful as ever, only a great deal more expensive. When Mr. Curtis first came there, he was offered two or three of the hills for \$1,300. At present only a very small hillcock could be bought for ten times that amount. It is said that Hawthorne paid \$50 a year for his cottage. At present the author of "The Scarlet Letter," if he were alive, probably would not be able to afford a Lenox cottage at all.

Y. C. Campbell

THE STONE CITY.

JOLIET, ILL., September 30th, 1890.

WHILE of late years this city has commanded the attention of the commercial world, the fact has been due not so much to the success of its citizens in inducing manufacturers to locate among them, as to the growth of the industries developed by its own individual business men. The geographical location of the city and its other natural advantages are of the very best. The manufacturer looking for a location could find no better than is here afforded, but its people do not fully recognize the necessity of placing these advantages before the business world. Many of her business men struck a gait twenty years ago and continue still to travel at the same pace. The city has the best railroad facilities of any in the West, being on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Alton, Santa Fé, Michigan Central Cut-off, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railways, the latter of which connects Joliet with every line running out of Chicago. Joliet and Chicago enjoy the same freight rates east and west. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Mississippi with the lakes, also touches Joliet.

The city's resources are many and varied. Bituminous coal is found in abundance fifteen miles on the south. Timber is cheap, as well as stone, lime, and brick. Of the many mills and factories, the Joliet works of the Illinois Steel Company is the largest, em-

ploying about 2,000 men in the manufacture of steel rails, rods, billets, etc. A four weeks' pay-roll of this company during your correspondent's visit amounted to \$138,000.

The limestone quarries are second in importance of the city's industries. There are twenty-five quarries, surrounding the city on all sides, in which are employed about 1,500 men. The capital invested in this line is about \$3,000,000. Stone is shipped from this point to nearly every State in the Union. E. R. Brainerd is one of the largest dealers handling cut granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone. On another page we give an illustration of the Joliet and Chicago Stone Company's quarries. This company is one of the largest, having twenty-three acres of quarry land, and employing 200 men in three quarries.

The barbed wire industry is largely represented here by three of the principal companies of the country. Many other shops and mills of less importance are in operation here: machine shops, oatmeal mill, reed chair factory, brass and iron foundries, boot and shoe shops, tannery, bicycle factory, and others.

The growth of this city has been phenomenal during the past five years, but it has been a healthy one. Its citizens are order-loving and peaceable, and most of the mechanics own their homes. The death-rate here is very low, being but two or three per 1,000 above that of Pullman, in this State, which place is noted for its low death-rate. Joliet at one time enjoyed the reputation of being a great grain centre, but since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law changes have been worked detrimental to Joliet's interests in this trade. Joliet possesses the advantage over Chicago of the quick handling over its belt line of grain billed to the seaboard. At the present time H. S. Carpenter & Co. are the only receivers and shippers of the principal grains at this point. One of their specialties is the filling of Eastern orders. Summing up the advantages of the great Stone City, it is to be said that she has good schools, good fire and police service, water works, electric lights (arc and incandescent), electric street cars, paved streets, a thousand-dollar saloon license, free postal delivery, good public buildings and business blocks, solid foundation for machinery, the best water power, cheap fuel, cheap material, and as good a geographical location as any town in the West, Chicago not excepted. It has three daily newspapers, the *News*, *Press*, and *Republican Sun*, all ably edited. The leading hotels are the Munroe, St. Nicholas, and Royal.

THE ROYAL OIL COMPANY.

This concern, of which H. B. Smith is President, W. H. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. E. Smith, Manager, is one of the solid concerns of the city. With a warehouse 280 feet by 80 feet, and several storage tanks with a capacity of 150 barrels each, they are able to take care of a constantly increasing business, obtained by the energetic "hustling" of the company's managers. They are refiners of petroleum, and handle all kinds of oils, both here and at their branches in the Eastern States.

THE BARBER BUILDING.

Among the occupants of this building are Mr. R. E. Barber, the owner, who has in this structure made for himself a monument to his enterprise and pluck. Mr. Barber is one of the city's leading men and a prominent attorney. E. E. Howard, insurance, also has offices here. Mr. Howard is the successor of Wood & Howard, the oldest and largest agency in Will County. The agency was established in 1856 by Mr. Wood, the deceased partner of the firm. Cullom & Patterson enjoy the conveniences of a modern building, having rooms in this block. They are the general agents of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and also write fire and accident policies. Mr. Cullom is a brother of the Senator from Illinois. Fuller & Woodruff, real estate dealers, are on the third floor of this building, and are handling considerable suburban property.

WILLIAM E. HENRY, the subject of an illustration, is one of the oldest real estate dealers in the city, and was at one time Mayor. Mr. Henry carries on one of the largest real estate and rental agencies in the city.

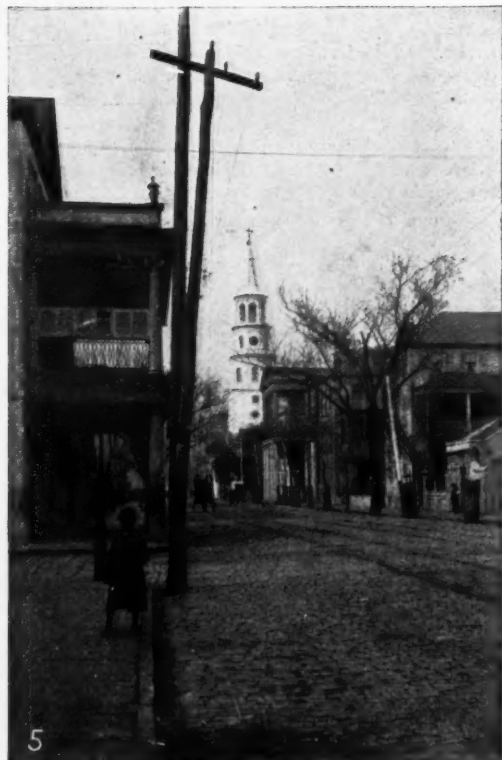
A GRAND PAGEANT AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

A FEW weeks after the close of the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1887, a meeting was called at the Board of Trade for the purpose of devising plans for some kind of an entertainment to take its place. Mr. Peyton N. Clarke, who is a member of the Board of Trade, and one of Louisville's most prominent young business men, suggested at this meeting the idea of presenting a series of moving tableaux similar to the New Orleans Mardi Gras pageants. His suggestion met with the approbation of quite a number of the members of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club, who under Mr. Clarke's skillful guidance formed an active and enthusiastic organization which is now known as the Satellites of Mercury.

Louisville, by the recent successful celebration, has been placed in the foremost rank of cities presenting similar exhibitions. It is conceded by all that the pageants of the Satellites of Mercury are not surpassed in their magnificent representations and illustrations by even those of world-wide reputation given annually in New Orleans.

Mr. Clarke, the originator of the Satellites of Mercury, is a young man of unusual talents and energy, and is peculiarly fitted for the position he occupies as Chief Satellite or general manager of the organization. He is by instinct an artist, as is indicated by his designs for the pageant. The results attained by his arrangement and control of the 850 men and upward of 300 animals required to produce the pageant are the best evidence of his ability for organization and management.

The pageants, which are given at night, represent either historical, mythological, or romantic subjects, and after their exhibition the Satellites give a splendid ball, which is attended by the beauty and chivalry of the Southwestern States. The story illustrated this year is one that ranks in modern fiction among the foremost—namely, the story of "Ben-Hur," by General Lew Wallace. This story, being full of tragic situations and beautiful imagery, appeals with a special emphasis to the finer instincts of an enlightened community. Great care was taken to select only such parts of the story as would afford pleasure to the beholders. In all twenty tableaux were presented on floats.



1. DOG IN HARNESS.—PHOTO BY F. D. GODDARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 2. ROCKY HOLLOW GLEN, NEAR BURLINGTON, IOWA.—PHOTO BY E. L. PARSONS. 3. "WHAT IS IT?"—PHOTO BY J. H. CHALKER, MOBILE, ALA. 4. "WHARF RATS."—PHOTO BY J. H. CHALKER. 5. A STREET SCENE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—PHOTO BY J. H. CHALKER.

OUR SECOND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.—[SEE PAGE 181.]



THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

THE town of Burlington was brought into existence by Act of Congress July 2d, 1836, at which time the surrounding country west of the Mississippi was included in the Territory of Wisconsin. The original city charter was granted by the Iowa Territorial Government June 10th, 1845, and Burlington now stands third in rank of population among the cities of Iowa, but first in rank as regards the importance of manufacturing and jobbing interests, healthfulness, and social advantages.

At present the population of the city is about 30,000. Burlington has forty-three well-established manufacturing concerns and thirty jobbing houses, the aggregate business of which amounts to \$15,000,000 per annum, and has ample room and offers fine inducements for further establishments of a similar character.

Burlington is the capital of Des Moines County, is delightfully situated on the Mississippi River, and has the following railway lines over which to dis-



tribute the output of her factories and warehouses. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the well-known "Burlington Route"; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, the Toledo, Peoria and Western, the Burlington and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, and several important branches of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, all of which, together with the facilities afforded by the Mississippi River, renders tributary to Burlington an immense area in the great basin of the Mississippi valley, and makes this city a particularly desirable point for the location of manufacturing and jobbing industries.

During the year 1889, 110,000 car-loads of freight were handled at the freight-houses of the various railways in the city, and the collections on this immense volume of business aggregated more than \$2,000,000; and during the same period about 50,000 passenger-cars were handled through the Union Passenger Depot.

A very large volume of business, both passenger and freight, is also handled upon the river during the eight or nine months of each year when that great highway of commerce is open for transportation business. The 50,000,000 feet of lumber which are handled annually at this point are all received by the river route from the northern pineries.

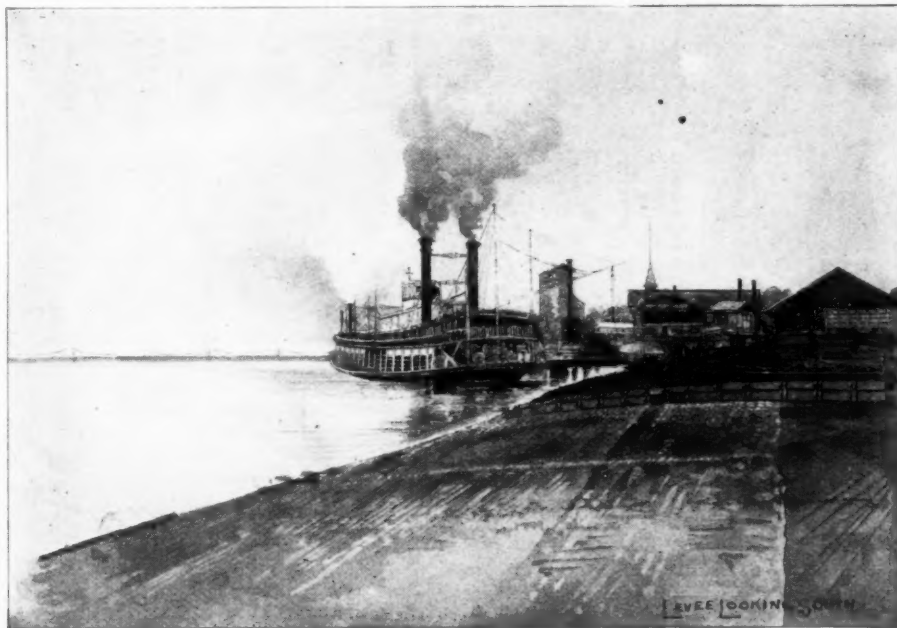
Burlington has the finest system of schools to be found in the West—having been awarded first prize at the National Exposition

at Philadelphia in 1876—with twelve commodious brick buildings, in addition to which there are in the city seven denominational schools and one business college. No community in the country is in fuller sympathy with educational and moral progress than this.

Burlington has twenty-eight church edifices, among which are many beautiful modern structures. The newspaper business is well represented by the three daily and five weekly papers. The finest opera-house in the State is located here. The city has five banking establishments—three National and two savings banks, a free-delivery post-office; and a Government building, the appropriation for which has been granted, will be erected in the near future. The street railways of the city—twenty-five miles of lines—will be equipped with electric motors throughout by November 1st of this year. In every respect Burlington is one of the most charming in the galaxy of Western cities, and its future cannot be otherwise than prosperous.

OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the loyalty of the Canadian colonist to the mother country, the effect of a removal to a distance from parental authority is manifest. Perhaps that is the reason why, in spite of the affectionate regard for English relatives and



friends, little squibs on the English are popular in Canada, and serve as favorite family jokes, the full flavor of which can hardly be appreciated by outsiders.

Anglomania has never become epidemic in Canada, though it can count a good many victims. The boyish and bashful Englishman of twenty-one or two years is a source of much amusement to the young native Canadian, who, at the same age, is more self-reliant and mature. But the Englishman who has had advantages of society and travel, after he has passed his bashful stage has often more ease of manner than his Canadian cousin.

"Do you cultivate new potatoes here?" inquired a young Englishman, who was paying five hundred dollars a year for the privilege of acquiring a practical knowledge of farming.

"Is that what you call a snake fence?" asked another. "I always understood that snake fences were built around your houses as a protection against venomous reptiles."

But the young Englishman is not always shy and reserved. He sometimes makes it his pleasing task to "astonish the natives" and turn the laugh on the other side. One, who in his sober manhood distinguished himself in the Egyptian war, was the perpetrator of so many practical jokes during a visit to a certain town in Canada in his thoughtless youth, that he afterward declared that if he were obliged to pass through the place again he would take a closed carriage.



The average Englishman shows an astonishing lack of knowledge with regard to the extent and civilization of Canada. A good many young settlers encourage this ignorance in their parents by writing home marvelous tales of shooting wild animals from their windows. I saw such an epistle written in



the luxurious library of a friend's house.

"My friend Irving has settled in Winnipeg, and I hope you will pay him some attention; invite him to dinner occasionally," wrote an uncle from London to his nephew in Toronto. Another Englishman, soon after his arrival in Quebec, wished to hire a pair of horses to drive over to call on a friend in Sarnia. One might as well hire a horse in New York to call on a friend in Kansas.

"Show me something suitable for the colonies," said a wealthy old lady in a London shop. Much care was given to the selection. A large box was packed, and the nieces in Montreal were notified that it had been sent. Its receipt was acknowledged gratefully, but the garments were never worn by the nieces. Chintz with large pagodas and such startling patterns had been utilized for dresses, and, apparently, the most antiquated wraps and bonnets that London could supply had been chosen.

In some Canadian towns society draws its lines firmly; in others, the mingling of grades often disturbs the newly arrived English settler.

"Samuel Drummond, Samuel Drummond," repeated a lady who had consented to be a patroness of a ball and was scrutinizing the list of invitations; "where have I seen the name of Samuel Drummond? Ah! I remember now; it was on a milk ticket. Am I to understand that this invitation includes my milkman?"

"The very man, Lady K—," was the reply; "but he is not an ordinary milkman. He is one of the *crème de la crème*."

When it was explained that Samuel did not peddle the milk himself, but was the proprietor of large dairy farms that were managed by a steward, his name was included in the invitations.

M. BOURCHIER.



THE CHARITY-DOLL CONTEST.

THE announcement of our plan to distribute at Christmas time large numbers of daintily-dressed dolls to the poor children who are prisoners at the various hospitals, orphan asylums, and other institutions in this and other cities has met with the promptest and most enthusiastic recognition from our thousands of charitable women readers. We told them at the outset that we would require their skillful co-operation, and that we would provide the dolls if they would undertake to dress them. Since the first announcement appeared we have received great bundles of letters in response to this offer from women who are actively identified with some of the more prominent children's charities, and from scores of others who are fond of children and who are simply moved by lively charity impulses.

All this justified the faith that we had in the scheme from the start, and justified us also in placing an order for a large supply of the best French imported dolls of all sizes, which we did nearly a month ago. The first installment of these dolls, numbering nearly two thousand, has now arrived at the Judge Building, and the cases take up a goodly portion of one of our largest rooms. If our women friends continue to come forward with promises of active co-operation, as we have every reason to believe that they will, a brilliant army of cheerful dolls will visit the various charitable institutions during the coming Christmas holidays.

As soon as the first large batches of requests for dolls to dress have been arranged and classified we will send to our correspondents blank forms of application, together with a list of the prizes which will be presented for the best-dressed dolls, and a circular containing other information which will be of interest and assistance. Those who will undertake to dress dolls for the distribution will kindly set down in these blanks the number of dolls they will dress, what sizes they prefer, and we will be glad to have them indicate, as far as possible, the prizes for which they propose contesting. As soon as these forms of application are all in—and we hope that this will be accomplished as speedily as possible—the dolls will be forwarded to the addresses given, and preparations will be immediately started for the Christmas Doll Show which is a part and parcel of our general scheme.

Next week we hope to print a list of the children's charities in this and other cities among which the dressed dolls will be distributed. We invite now the ladies identified with any of our children's charities, who desire to co-operate and secure a proportion of the dolls, to communicate with us at once. We should be glad also to have Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities within a convenient distance of the city of New York, represented. We may say at once that the dolls which are dressed in these places will be returned to them directed to any children's charities which may be preferred and indicated by the women who dress the dolls. So far as smaller towns are concerned, where no charities may be established, we will be guided in every instance by our fair and charitable friends who furnish the doll's outfit, so far as their suggestions are in harmony with the general plan of our enterprise.

Long before the dolls are sent out to be dressed, and possibly in next week's issue of the paper, we shall be able to announce the classes in which the dolls will be divided, together with the prizes to be offered. It has been decided for obvious reasons that the prizes will not be money prizes, but handsome articles appropriate to the competition. We have not yet determined on the hall which will be used for the exhibition of the dolls, but it may be stated that we will have one which is central in location and handsome in its arrangements and appointments. As has been stated before, the doll exhibition is given chiefly to show New York what our charitable women do for the charities with which they are identified, and to make New-Yorkers familiar with the names, the purposes, and the needs of these charitable institutions. Every effort will be made to have this exhibition as attractive as possible, and some striking and picturesque features outside of the dressed dolls have already been arranged for.

We cannot refrain from printing two letters, of the scores which have reached us offering advice and co-operation. The first is from a little girl in Kansas City. The other is from a Wilmington lady, who has had a practical experience with dolls, doll-dressing, and doll exhibitions. Here is the letter from the little girl, and very quaint it is:

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 22d, 1890.

MESSRS. ARKELL & HARRISON: DEAR SIRS—I read your remarks in FRANK LESLIE on the 'charity-doll contest.'

"I am a little girl, but I can dress dolls nicely. If you will kindly send me a doll eight to ten inches long, with light hair and eyes, I will try and dress it prettily. Yours respectfully, RELLA ABELL.

1026 BROOKLYN AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

P. S.—I will inclose my papa's cards so you will see that I am a responsible little girl. R. A."

And here is the letter from Wilmington, and indicates the practical and humorous possibilities in a doll-dressing exhibition:

"TO THE MANAGER OF THE CHARITY-DOLL CONTEST:—As doll-dressing for my own little ones has always been a great pleasure to me, I shall be very glad to assist in the most excellent charity that you propose undertaking in behalf of the little unfortunates who have no mother-love to brighten their holiday season. I will take three dolls of medium size to be dressed simply for the comfort of the little folks, and then, if you feel so disposed, you can send me one to be elaborately dressed, which I will enter for the contest.

"Since you ask for suggestions, I will say that it would be well to deliver the dolls to the ladies as early as possible, for I know by experience that the work of dressing them is more or less tedious, and consumes much time if the work be nicely done.

"Two years ago I dressed a bride and groom for my little girl, and, as our hospital was giving a fair at the time, I was asked to exhibit these dolls for its benefit. A small space was allotted, into which I put a platform, and suspended over it a marriage bell of flowers. I then had reception-cards printed, and tied them with white ribbons to other cards bearing these words: 'Please present this at the door with ten cents.' These were given to the people assembled in the hall. The bride in her white satin and lace, and the groom in his dress suit, proved very attractive. On a table near by were displayed the wedding gifts, also the trunk, with a complete trousseau for both dolls. We did not allow the guests to depart without a slice of wedding-cake to dream on. On the last evening of the fair it was announced that the dolls would take the midnight train, and they received guests in their traveling costumes, ulster, fur wraps, bags, umbrellas, etc., lying all ready on a chair near by. Many people came to congratulate them a second time, and I was able, from the proceeds, to pay in nearly fifty dollars to the managers of the fair.

"Hoping that your good work may prove successful in every way, I am Very sincerely yours, MARY H. PUSEY.

WILMINGTON, DEL."

WALL STREET.—BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

JAY GOULD thinks the present condition of the country is healthy, and that a long period of prosperity is before us. This is the opinion of many of the oldest and most sagacious men in banking and business circles. Had Congress passed a tariff bill two months ago and adjourned, the pulses of business would long since have been strengthened; but all things must come to an end, even the sessions of Congress. The outlook for a very merry Christmas for Americans is pleasant.

There are several indications that Mr. Gould is changing his views in reference to the market and getting ready for an advance. His recent consolidation—or, rather, combination—with the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems was significant enough, and by itself would indicate the reason for the strength of Missouri Pacific, which, by the way, is said to be a purchase whenever it goes below 70, and a good purchase, too, though I do not guarantee this.

It is the impression on Wall Street that Mr. Gould has sat on the market for a long time, and that there has been a purpose in his mind to accomplish certain results. It has been a marked peculiarity of his career that he has always had infinite patience in carrying out his plans. How much he has been concerned in the decline of Rock Island, one of the competitors of his system, no one can foresee, but his hand is clearly evidenced against Missouri, Kansas and Texas in the sudden litigation sprung against it by the Attorney-General of Texas. The wide-awake managers of that reorganized property, however, have taken the case out of Texas and into the Federal courts, and holders of Missouri, Kansas and Texas securities heave a sigh of relief.

Just as soon as Mr. Gould has straightened out all his lines of operation and placed his Missouri Pacific interests where he would like to have them, he will be ready for a rise in the market, and the fact that he has been giving out bull interviews indicates that he is almost ready to proceed. Perhaps, however, he has still a rod in pickle for some of his competitors.

The rise in the Bank of England discount rate indicates that money is not so easy in foreign markets, and the decline in silver also shows the operations of foreign syndicates who found that the rapid rise in silver had disarranged values and seriously intrenched upon the domain of speculation in some foreign securities and foreign products. The money market in New York has been easy, and there are those who look for no great stringency until the approach of the holidays. Yet it is in the power of a clique at any time, by the aid of sundry banks, trust companies, insurance and other corporations, to lock up enough money to frighten the Street. This is really the shadow over Wall Street.

A correspondent at Cincinnati wants to know whether the Manhattan Elevated stock is not a good security to purchase. Some think it is, but perhaps my correspondent has not observed that in one day, recently, two judgments against the railroad for over \$62,000 damages to property interests adjoining the road were rendered. If it were possible to avoid these judgments for damages, the Elevated stock would be cheap at double its figures, but until some one has an idea as to what this aggregate of damages will be, the stock will be a hazardous property.

A correspondent at Boston inquires if the course of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in increasing its stock is not rather unusual. In answer to this I reply that I am glad that it is so. While other corporations are increasing their bonded debt, and by every such increase making the stock less secure, the Delaware and Hudson proposes to retire \$5,500,000 of its bonds, due about New Year's, and to offer to stockholders the privilege of purchasing stock at a low figure to the par value of the retired bonds. The stockholders are themselves given a chance to participate in the profits. The scheme of the owners of the Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and the Atchison and Santa Fé has been to load these properties with bonds and let the stockholders wait for dividends. The Delaware and Hudson, under its present management—and it has always been a conservatively managed property—is in better shape than it ever has been before. Not only its bonds, but its stock, are gilt-edged, and the only fault I find with the latter is that it is so high as to be out of reach.

The warning I gave regarding Mr. Villard's securities a couple of months ago is appreciated by holders of North American stock which took the place of Oregon Transcontinental. During the recent tight money market this stock sold off in a few hours in one day nearly four points. All sorts of stories were immediately rife as to Mr. Villard's financial status, and his friends sought to divert attention from him by stating that he had long ago disposed of his holdings at a profit, but that some insiders who had loaded up in anticipation of a rise had been crippled by tight money, and been compelled to sacrifice their stock. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Mr. Villard's career in the past and the fatal mistakes that led to his failure are not forgotten. For that reason, whenever there is a scare in the market, Villard securities suffer quickly and seriously.

Another evidence that Mr. Gould is getting affairs in shape that I should have mentioned, is the fact that he has straightened out a long pending controversy over the reorganization of the International Great Northern Railroad. Half the capital stock of that road, which was in the treasury of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at the time of Mr. Gould's ownership, seemed to have dropped mysteriously into Mr. Gould's treasure-box, and was an obstacle to the proposed reorganization of the line. The terms have been agreed upon, so that the reorganization will now go on, and I am told that Mr. Gould acted very fairly in the settlement of the tangle, which is another evidence to me that he would be glad to have the market take an upward turn.

The tendency toward the consolidation of railroad interests is again evidenced by the action of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in absorbing the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad. Similar absorptions are in contemplation by other railroads in the West and Northwest, and it will be but a few years before Chairman Walker's great scheme of a railroad Trust will crystallize as one of the most gigantic and successful trust operations that the world has ever seen.

Jasper

THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN'S VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

It will surprise most of our readers when we say that the disease which carries away the largest percentage of people in the most civilized countries is consumption. It is said that during the present century four times as many lives have been lost by consumption in France as by war, and that eight millions of her population have fallen before the inroads of this fearful and fatal malady within the past ninety years. The mortality by consumption in the State of New York during 1889 is officially recorded as follows: January, 1,061; February, 947; March, 1,195; April, 1,092; May, 1,102; June, 919; July, 1,012; August, 1,026; September, 949; October, 1,016; November, 944; December, 1,127—a total for the year of 12,390. In the city of New York during 1889, as well as in the preceding two years, nearly 5,200 victims of consumption were numbered with the dead. It has become known as the great destroyer, but more especially in civilized communities, and it is the result largely of breathing impure air, of catching cold, or dampness and exposure to the elements. It is not surprising that some of the most famous physicians in both the New and Old Worlds have made consumption the subject of much study and profound investigation. Within recent years the most successful of these explorers in this particular branch of medical science has been Dr. Koch, of Germany, and his conclusion, absolutely demonstrating that consumption is due to a germ called Tubercle Bacillus, which is never found in any other disease, and wherever found is the indication of consumption, has attracted wide attention, and led to the most persevering efforts to discover some medicine by which the Bacilli could be destroyed and rendered harmless. The difficulty in the way lay in the fact that up to recent date it has been impossible to find a remedy to kill the Bacilli and not harm the delicate structure



of the human lungs. In this emergency the medical world was startled by the statement that Dr. Louis Weigert, of Berlin, had discovered that dry hot air would absolutely destroy the germs of consumption and prevent their propagation, and that this could be done not only without injury to the lung tissue, but with absolute benefit to healthy as well as diseased lung tissue. Dr. Weigert established the fact that the Bacilli of consumption can only live in a temperature even with the normal degree of heat of the human body, and that if this temperature was slightly raised the power of development and increase was hindered, and with a still higher increase of heat the Bacilli were rendered inactive and finally destroyed. The application of this discovery was attended by remarkable results, and demonstrated that consumption was a curable disease. Dr. Weigert's invention, by which he supplies superheated dry air directly to the diseased lung tissues, has been patented in every civilized country in the world, and indorsed very generally by physicians, and is in use in the hospitals of Paris and other cities. His "Perfection" hot-air machine for catarrh, costing only twenty-five dollars, is as simplified and convenient as possible. Its use by consumptives results quickly in lessening the difficulty of breathing, cessation of coughing, increase in expectoration, and then its diminution and, finally, disappearance; the cessation of fever and night sweats, and increase of appetite, and, finally, the cessation of hemorrhages and the stopping of the progress of the disease. In the treatment for catarrh it removes the catarrhal symptoms, purifies the lungs, and aids the passage of air through the nostrils.

Abundant testimonials from physicians and laymen demonstrate the success of Dr. Weigert's invention wherever it has been used, and he has properly won his way to a place beside Dr. Koch as the first and most successful discoverer of a reliable treatment for what had heretofore been considered a fatal malady.

At the office of the Dr. Louis Weigert Company, 23 Park Place, this city, abundant testimonials can be seen, and we have taken pains to secure illustrations of his apparatus, that our readers may thoroughly understand its working. Sufferers and the friends of sufferers can obtain further information in the shape of printed circulars, on application to the New York office. Many of the facts we have given have been obtained from the manager of the New York office, and we have no doubt that he will be glad to give details to all who may desire them.

AUTUMN TOURS TO THE SOUTH VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The battle-field of Gettysburg is the most celebrated field in the world, as well as the greatest in contemporary interest; the caverns of Luray, the grottoes of the Shenandoah, the Natural Bridge, all in the picturesque valley of Virginia, are equally as attractive from their peculiar point of view, and the cities of Richmond and Washington are interesting to every one, the first as the seat of government of the seceding States, the latter as the capital of the American people. A trip which includes them all at that season when travel is most agreeable, is a rare pleasure.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers two personally-conducted pleasure tours to this region, the first on September 25th, the second October 9th. The party will leave New York at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia, Broad Street Station, at 10.30 A. M., in a special train of parlor cars that will convey them around the circuit. Every necessary traveling expense is included in the price of the ticket, which is \$52 from New York, and \$50 from Philadelphia. A tourist agent and chaperon will accompany the party throughout.

For itineraries giving a full description of the points visited and all information, address W. W. Lord, Jr., Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York.

We have received from Messrs. Dauchy & Co.'s Newspaper Advertisement Agency, 27 Park Place, New York, their New Catalogue of American Periodicals, a large and handsome volume of 824 pages, in good binding. It contains a list of all newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals in the United States and Canada which insert advertisements, and is corrected up to August 15th of this year. Its arrangement is the most convenient for advertisers, a wide space being left opposite each paper for particulars to be entered concerning advertising proposals or contracts. The catalogue is alphabetically arranged by States, cities or towns, the papers following according to frequency of issue, with date of establishment, actual or estimated circulation, etc. It is a very creditable piece of work in all respects, and will prove of value to advertisers, statisticians, and those interested in the growth and progress of newspaper advertising.

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Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains, with Westinghouse Air Signals, between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, daily.

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Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, daily.

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UNEQUALED as a health and pleasure resort. Finest Watering Place Hotel in the West.

The waters will positively cure all Kidney and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Female Complaints, Skin and Blood Diseases, etc.

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ALL danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding 20 drops of Angostura Bitters.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S
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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
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We are now offering in our Retail Silk Department, first floor, 500 pieces of Imported Fancy Black Silks, consisting of Royal and Satin Stripes, Brocatelles, Damasses, etc., in the most Modern Style of Designs, at one-half their regular price.

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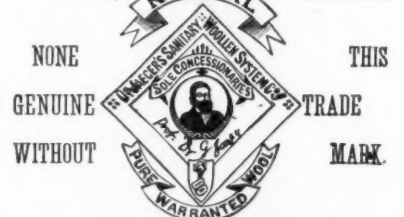
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or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for
many years been a favorite with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS
BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION OF THE LITHIA SALTS, and is, more-
over, better borne by the stomach. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HY-
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"In BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,
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under a course of this water gradually diminish and finally disappear; at the same time other
alarms symptoms were relieved and the sufferers restored to health."

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The contests will close December 1st, 1890, and
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ceived by us before December 1st.

No restriction is made as to the number of
photographs sent in by any one contestant, nor as
to date or time of taking them, excepting that
photographs which have been entered in our first
contest cannot be received in the present competi-
tion.

The photographs must be sent in mounted and
finished complete, and must in all cases, when for-
warded by mail or express, be fully prepaid, other-
wise they are liable to rejection.

The size of the photograph can be as large or
as small as the judgment of the contestant may
dictate.

The subject of the photograph may be scenery,
figures (animate or inanimate), architecture
(exterior or interior views), or any object which
the contestant may choose.

The contestant must fill out the following
blank (cutting the same from the paper), and
send it in with the photograph or package of pho-
tographs which he desires to enter in the contest.
Each entry in the competition must be accompa-
nied by one of these blanks properly filled out.
An entry, however, can consist of one or a num-
ber of photographs, as stated above, and when
sent in at one time but one blank is required. If
a number of photographs are sent in by the same
contestant at different times, they must each time
be accompanied by a blank, filled out as stated.
In addition to sending the blank below, the
contestant will kindly write his name and address
on each photograph he may send in.

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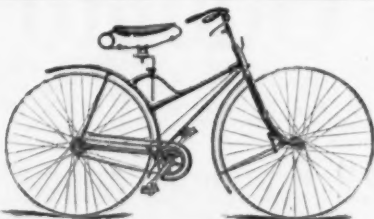
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